EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,604 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1942 Price 8 Sen

UPRISINGS INCREASE IN INDIA AS PEOPLE CLASH WITH POLICE

Bloody Tangles Occur With Latter Who Empty Guns On Crowd

CASUALTY LIST MOUNTS

Indicates More Drastic Measures Indians Taking to Oust John Bull

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—More anti-British uprisings broke out Sunday in Bombay, Calcutta and several other places, according to information reaching here from India.

A Reuters dispatch reports that the Indian masses and the police tangled in a bloody fight in Bombay, Sunday. The police fired wildly upon the masses.

According to the announcement issued by the Indian Government-General, political criminals who were being escorted from Bengal Province to Allahabad rose in revolt against the police guards. Thirty casualties resulted as an aftermath of the police firing upon the prisoners.

In the meantime, a heavy clash took place between the Indian masses and the local police in Cuttack, Orissa Province. The clash ended wth one dead and 12 wounded among the demonstrators.

Indian Demonstrations Spread

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 7.—With more demonstrations occurring in several places, the situation in India is becoming more and more aggravating contrary to the wishful prediction of the British authorities.

Reports reaching here reveal that a new uprising broke out in Bombay, Monday, when the local police, who ordered the anti-British demonstration organized by the National Congress Party to disband and later arrested 12 demonstrators including six women, were stoned by the enraged masses. The multitude attempted to disrupt the bus traffic in the city and 20 of them were roughly caught by the police.

Meanwhile, a bloody clash took place in the prison in Allahabad, United Provinces, when the prisoners with long-term sentences attacked the jailers.

At Cuttack in Orissa Province, the local inhabitants attacked the police station. The police fired into the agitators, killing 16 persons.

Agitations More Drastic

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, September 8.—The Indian disturbance which broke out just a month ago with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party is marked with three outstanding features hitherto unseen in past uprisings.

Firstly, the former lukewarm resistance by means of mass demonstrations or protests was given up. Instead, the Indian masses in the current uprisings are resorting to more drastic measures such as attacks upon the administrative government offices and police stations as well as the destruction of communications and traffic facilities and works, which are proving disastrous to warring Britain.

The extent of damage involved up to September 4 is estimated by a News Chronicle New Delhi correspondent at millions of pounds. In addition to the material damage, the majority of munition factories have ceased to function, resulting in the lowering of Britain's power for the prosecution of the current war.

In Bengal with Calcutta as a center, and in Bombay, strikers number over 80,000. Moreover, cases of sabotage are increasing daily, resulting in an amazing number of accidents in factories.

Students' Role Active

Secondly, in the present uprisings students are playing an active role together with the workers as leaders of the Indian masses and among their ranks are found even girl students.

Shortly before being arrested by the British authorities, Mahatma Gandhi ordered students' non-attendance at school. This fact indicates that much is expected of them as successors of the present leaders in the Indian Independence Movement.

Thirly, worthy of attention is the ever-expanding uprisings in northwest India. With the current dis-

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2 Policemen Killed, Two More Injured In N. Ireland Riots

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Two police were killed outright and two special police injured by armed rioters today in the city of Strabane, Northern Ireland, according to a dispatch reaching here from Belfast. Indications are that the riot is spreading throughout Northern Ireland.

CHUNGKING CONFAB ON DEFENSE FAILS TO REACH DECISION

Future Strategy on Chekiang-Kiangsi Front Discussed With No Avail

GENERAL KU WAS OPPOSED

Wanted Counter-Offensive, but Moderates Said Too Costly, Fruitless

Domei

NANKING, September 8.—The Chungking Supreme National Defense Council at its conference on September 4 and 5 failed to reach a decision regarding the future Chungking strategy on the Chekiang-Kiangsi front when General Ho Ying-chin, and other "moderate" leaders opposed the opinion of General Ku Chu-tung, defeated Commander-in-Chief of the Third War Zone, favoring immediate counter-action against the Japanese Forces, it was learned here today.

General Ho and his followers, it was said, failed to support General Ku, because they knew that a counter-offensive in the Third War Zone would be too costly as well as fruitless in view of further consolidated Japanese defenses in that sector. It was said that General Ku's views, however, were supported by General Chen Cheng and other younger leaders in Chungking.

Brigadier-General Clayton L. Bissel, commander of the American air force in China and American and British military representatives and leaders of the Chinese aviation committee reportedly were present at the conference, which was said to have centered around Chungking's tactical operations against Japan's war zone in Chekiang Province, and in this connection the replacement of forces in the 6th, 9th and 3rd War Zones was also discussed.

It was added that matters concerning leasing of arms and munitions from the United States, and the augmenting and strengthening of the air force were also discussed.

Chinese Reds Disagree

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 8.—Discord between the old and young Chinese Communist leaders is threatening to lead to a split in the Chungking Red Army, according to four majors of the Communist Army, who recently surrendered to a Japanese garrison corps somewhere in the southeastern part of Shansi Province.

The four majors are Wang Teh-chiang, Chen Cheng-fu and Ma Teh of the newly organized Sixth Brigade, and Chien Pin of the Fifth Brigade, all of them veterans of the Chinese Red Army.

Old Communist army leaders, they said, relying on greater experience, are antagonizing younger leaders who are over-theoretical, and their feud is a growing cancer in the Red Army.

Meanwhile, they revealed that all Communist establishments in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border regions are crippled as a result of a series of Japanese punitive operations.

Moreover, the officers declared the supreme command of the Red forces in that area is assumed by Peng Teh-hwai, in the absence of Chu Teh, who has been at Yen-an for two years.

A score of Communist military leaders including staff officers, they continued, were killed in the recent hostilities with the Japanese Forces and many others were made prisoners.

Suimong Troops Smashed

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 8.—Crack Japanese Army units, aided by a company of Pamong police guards, encircled and smashed the Suimong detachment commanded by Jao

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LACK OF HARMONY GREATEST CONCERN OF UNITED STATES

No Coordination in Field of Politics, Economics and National Thought

HAMPERS WAR EXECUTION

Army and Navy Chiefs at Loggerheads; Production Heads in Quarrels

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—The greatest concern of the United States is the lack of a coordinated wartime system. The squabbles that have arisen to form the disordered way in which the United States is being run is nothing but the natural result of the abuses which have characterized the democratic form of governing that is the United States.

As surveyed from all available reports, the wartime system as now going on in the United States each in the domains of politics, economics and national thought, respectively, goes roughly in the following way:

Of all the prevailing American worries over the successful execution of the current war, those in the field of politics may be mentioned as the greatest.

The trend of election which influences Congress is affecting hugely the administration of the American government. President Roosevelt, apparently wielding his dictatorship with Congress backing him, is most seriously concerned over the election than the war. Wendell Willkie, it is thought has undertaken the task to talk to leaders in Europe and Africa, as a special envoy of President Roosevelt, believing that he might build up his political prestige. Willkie, it is remembered, was the Republican candidate for presidency in the last presidential election.

The next question in the American Government is that its system is so organized that an independent high command of the armed services is impossible.

Names Liaison Officer

President Roosevelt, to relieve this situation, recently appointed ex-Ambassador to France Leahy as the intermediary between Chief of Army General Marshall and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral King. The new step, however, has not proved successful, it is said. Competent observers declared in this connection that the United States, loaded with many democratic traditions, will never be able to have a regular high command for armed forces.

Another troubling problem is the existence of many Government branches working without close cooperation among one another, which is also attributable to the deep-rooted democratic ideas. The fact that the prevailing rivalry among Chief Nelson of the Wartime Production Bureau and Chief Henderson of the Price Bureau and some others still remaining unsettled clearly demonstrates the American weak point in this line.

The same troubles that harass the political field also occur in the field of economics. To put the whole economic systems of the country into new wartime structure will be one of hardest things to be realized in America.

To Enhance People's Spirit

It is interesting in this connection that as latest reports say the United Sates is out to re-train the people in the mental way. The new move is alleged to be an eloquent sign that tells that the United States, the flagrant advocator of materialism, is gradually coming to see that materialism alone cannot win a war but the spirit of the people needs to be enhanced.

The New York Times, in an article by one of its navy reporters, stressing the need of having a strong mind among the American nation, recently said to the effect: "To beat Japan, whose nation is said to have a strong mental power, our country is in urgent need of training the nation's mentality in a vigorous way."

The proposed mental training for the nation, however, has much trouble in its realization. Under the present circumstances in that country, President Roosevelt, even with utmost efforts, has very scanty hope to realize this attempt.

One conspicuous factor which is preventing the minds of the American nation from being united for

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Tenders Farewell Luncheon

Honoring the three Special Ambassadors, former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai, who are soon to leave on a goodwill mission to Nanking, Premier General Hideki Tojo gave a luncheon party on Tuesday at his official residence. Front row from left to right: Mr. Nagai, Baron Hiranuma, Premier Tojo, Mr. Arita and Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Hsu Liang.

BEREAVED FAMILIES WILL BE ESTEEMED

635 Households With Over 2 Members Having Died for State Set for Honor

TO RECEIVE RELIEF PLATES

Will Be Commended in Name Of H.I.H. General Prince Asaka

Six hundred and thirty-five "Families of Honor", more than two of whose family members have laid down their lives for the nation in the wars Japan has so far waged since 1894, will be commended by the Military Relief Association, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The Military Relief Association has conducted the commendation once a year since 1939.

These "Families of Honor" will be commended in the name of His Imperial Highness General Prince Asaka, Patron of the Military Relief Association. They will receive "Model Warrior Relief Plates" depicting the gate of the Yasukuni Shrine, through the offices of the Prefectural Governors.

The formal commendation will be conducted by respective Prefectural Governments during the period of Military Relief Emphasis Movement commencing October 3.

FIRST DANISH MINISTER TO MANCHOUKUO ARRIVES

Lars Tillitse Greeted at Hsinking—Lu I-Wen May Get Denmark Post

Domei

HSINKING, September 8.—Lars P. Tillitse, first Danish Minister to Manchoukuo, arrived here at 1:50 p.m. today. He was greeted at the local station by officials of the Foreign Department and others concerned.

The Danish Minister is scheduled to proceed to the Imperial Palace on September 10 to present his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

It is learned here today, that Lu I-wen will be shortly appointed first Manchoukuoan Minister to Denmark.

MONGOL ANIMALS FOR ZOO

Kalgan Donates Menagerie to Inokashira Park Here

Domei

KALGAN, September 8.—An "animal delegation" comprised of four camels, four Mongolian dogs, three wolves, two falcons, two owls and a Noro (native Mongolian wolf), which will be presented to the City of Tokyo by the City of Kalgan, left here for Tokyo today.

After a 20-day trip, the animal delegates will arrive at the City Zoo in Inokashira Park in the suburbs of Tokyo where they will be housed.

Soviets Receive Terrible Beating In German Capture of Novorossisk

Number Killed Appalling; Prisoners Taken 6,758; Booty 40 Tanks, 90 Guns, Armored Train and Many Ships

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—German capture of the strategic Soviet Black Sea port of Novorossisk has resulted in terrific losses in men and materials to the Soviet army, it was revealed in an official communique issued today at the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

According to the communique, the Soviets suffered a tremendous number of dead, as well as 6,758 prisoners, while booty captured included 40 tanks, 90 guns of various descriptions one armored train and several steamers.

The announcement declares that fighting is still in full swing in the Novorossisk area, adding that Soviet forces are continuing to offer bitter resistance in isolated sectors. The communique added that Luftwaffe units have decimated Soviet columns moving along the coastal road south-east of Novorossisk.

Only brief mention was made in the war communique of the fighting in the Stalingrad area. The announcement revealed that despite stubborn Soviet resistance, German troops occupied several more enemy positions among the hills in the vicinity of Stalingrad.

Black Sea Fleet Doomed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 8.—With the German occupation of Novorossisk which was followed by the fall of Sebastopol, the Soviet Black Sea Fleet is doomed to flee into a Turkish port to be interned or to fall a prey to German bombers somewhere in the Black Sea.

Meantime, it still remains a question where the Black Sea Fleet fled. However, it was clear that the fleet

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TORVITCH IS FORCED BY TURKS TO LEAVE

Vanquished Yugo-Slav Official Said Revealed Secret Treaty With Britain

Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, September 8.—Torvitch, representative in the Balkans of the vanquished regime of Yugo-slav, residing in Turkey, has been ordered to leave here by the Turkish Government on a charge that he had revealed the contents of the secret Anglo-Turkish treaty. The report is creating a great sensation here.

As learned from those closely related to Silia Sumernovitch, Yugo-Slav Ambassador to Turkey, the alleged secret treaty was a recent achievement of crafty Britain. Turkey was first asked through its Ambassador in London to participate in a conference to discuss the post-war shares on the Anglo-Saxon side.

3 Proposals Made

At the conference, the informed quarters disclosed, Turkey proposed three conditions before complying with the British arrangements. They were:

(1) That Turkey shall be protected from the Soviet menace.

(2) That Britain shall aid Turkey more with war and other supplies.

(3) That Turkey shall be given suzerainty over all Balkan states.

Britain accepted these proposals after some troubles standing in the way, and the result was the alleged Anglo-Turkey treaty which promised mutual assistance.

Torvitch, now reported to have been expelled from Turkey, belonged to the group composed of the exiled leaders of the old Yugo-Slav

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SCHEME TO PROTECT EX-SERVICEMEN SET

Board of Information Decides To Hold 6-Day Program From October 3

At the meeting held by the Board of Information Monday to make arrangements for the movement to increase protection for ex-service men, which is slated to be staged for six days from October 3, various entertainments were decided to be held throughout Japan, according to Domei.

In addition to the officials of the Board of Information present at the meeting, the Ex-Service Men Protection Board, the National Service Association and the Metropolitan Police Board, and those representing such theatrical companies as Shochiku, Toho and Yoshimoto were present.

It was decided, at the meeting, to entertain ex-service men and patients in Army and Navy sanatoriums with movies at six big cities. Also stage plays at 40 different places will be given in order that the general public may fully understand the spirit of the movement for the protection of the ex-service men.

"Naniwabushi" records accepted at the gramophone record competition for the movement of ex-service men protection under the auspices of the Ex-Service Men Protection Board will be played at the Nakanoshima Public Hall, Osaka, at 6 p.m. October 4 and at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 p.m. October 5.

Parallel with the movement of the Ex-Service Men Protection Board, Buddhist priests of various sects held a meeting at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, on monday to make arrangements for the support of the movement.

AXIS ENCIRCLING STALINGRAD AREA FROM 3 POINTS

America, Cuba Assent To Cooperate in War; Agreement Is Signed

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—The United States State Department announced that the United States has signed an agreement with Cuba calling for collaboration in war activities over a wide-scale, according to reports from Washington.

BRITISH NAVY LOST ONE-THIRD OF SHIPS

Curing Period of 3 Years of Warfare Ending This August

SOUTH AFRICA ENDANGERED

Dr. Steyn Envisions Union Will Be Menaced if Japan's Victories Continue

The British Admiralty has announced that the Royal Navy has lost one-third of the total number of warships in the British navy during the three years of war ending in August of this year, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon, quoting London dispatches, according to Domei.

The announcement revealed that the total losses of British warships were as follows:

Category	Of Total
Battleships	One-third
Aircraft Carriers	One-half
Cruisers	About One-third
Destroyers	More than One-third
Submarines	More than One-half

Admits Danger to Africa

"If Japan continues its victories, the Union of South Africa will be put in a most precarious position," Dr. Colin Steyn, Justice Minister of the Union of South Africa, declared in a recent public address at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, according to the Asahi's correspondent in Stockholm, states Domei today.

Dr. Steyn, according to a Reuters message, the correspondent says, stressed the strategical position occupied in the war by the South African Union, and went on to point out that the danger from Japan was no idle dream but a very real fact.

REPLACEMENT PROJECTED FOR CIGARS IN PHILIPPINES

'Bright Earlo' Brand to Take Their Place—Cultivation Plans Set

Domei

MANILA, September 8.—The ordinary cigars presently produced in the Philippines will be replaced by the "Bright Earlo" cigar if the plans of the Industrial Department of the Japanese military administration for the cultivation of tobacco leaves for the "Bright Earlo" type of cigars are successfully carried out. Seedlings from Japan have already been distributed among the Filipino tobacco growers, and some experts to teach the growers have also arrived in Manila.

The methods of the conversion of tobacco cultivation from the ordinary cigar types to the "Bright Earlo" and other technical matters have been already settled between the governors of the tobacco-growing provinces and the growers. As a result, 7,500 acres of the "Bright Earlo" leaf will be planted in various provinces, and Japanese versed in the cultivation of the yellow leaf will train the Filipino growers for the time being.

The seedlings for the "Bright Earlo" tobacco will be distributed free of charge to the Filipino growers. The "Bright Earlo" leaves will be purchased by the Japanese Government at a price which will be fair to the growers so that its growth can be developed. It is planned that four years hence, out of 70,000 acres, 25,000 acres will have been cultivated for the production of "Bright Earlo".

Germans Pouring Into Fortress From North, South, West

ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Soviet Reserve Troops Making Brave Resistance With Tanks

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Following the entrance of German vanguards into the city of Stalingrad, Marshal Fedor von Bock is now gradually tightening the circle formed around the city with a huge army of one million soldiers from the south, north and west.

Meanwhile, German units that occupied the hill in the southwest of the city yesterday morning have commenced this morning to attack the central section of the city with heavy artillery, to open a path for the infantry to rush into the city, in cooperation with the air force.

Fighting is most severe in the southwestern sector, but since this morning the battle in the northern sector has also become very active, as the Ural reserve troops which were trained by Marshal Simon Budenny have been sent to this front. These troop are counter-attacking with tanks in front to destroy the German vanguards.

However, German units have demolished the attacking Soviet forces several times and inflicted huge casualties, destroying 192 tanks. Taking advantage of this success, German troops chased the retreating Soviet units, and succeeded in driving a wedge into the final defense line of the Soviet troops in the northern sector of the city. The Soviet side is already recognizing their defeat in this sector.

Final Stage of Battle On

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—The gruesome and final "death battle" for the city of Stalingrad is now being fought in every part of the city.

The severe battle in the southwestern sector fought from dawn to night yesterday is described as follows by the Times.

"The German tank corps composed of several hundred tanks advanced from the southwestern sector of Stalingrad in the misty morning of September 6. Between the central section and the rear of this tank formation, a large infantry unit of some 40,000 men advanced in a close formation. At the same time, about 200 dive-bombers opened attacks on enemy positions. The Germans succeeded in breaking through the Soviet defense line at a point between the railway station in the southwestern section of the city and the collective farm.

"As the Germans had broken through the defense line at this point, the entire defense line in the southwestern sector was placed in serious danger. But Soviet forces have made desperate resistance to hold their ground with anti-tank guns and heavy artillery, and succeeded in checking the German advance temporarily.

"Thus, the German and Soviet forces faced each other and the artillery duel continued for two hours. In the meanwhile, German dive-bombers bombed the Soviet artillery positions. Just as the Soviet line was about to falter, 80 German tanks rushed forward, and succeeded in occupying the railway station in the southwestern section of Stalingrad.

"Yet the Soviet resistance has been so strong that the Germans could not advance any further, and as dusk came both sides are again brought to their respective grounds, and the death battle has not yet been abated."

Fight Becoming Fiercer

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 7.—The Stalingrad battle is hourly becoming fiercer than ever, and German forces are trying to break into the city by repeated onslaughts against closely guarded enemy positions.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced this noon that German tank units twice succeeded in breaking through the Soviet defense line,

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NO DANGER FEARED BY NIPPON MARINERS

Glorious Spirit of Self-Sacrifice Fully Manifested in Time Of Emergency

Japanese mariners are playing an important role in the War of Greater East Asia by giving full play to their superb technique which they acquired through severe training year after year, and by exhibiting their valorous marine spirit, both in peace and emergency time. Some incidents which bear testimony to the glory of the Japanese marine spirit were related by Shoichi Sumida, a director of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, in an article published under the title of "Japanese Marine Spirit Manifested in the War of Greater East Asia" in the Taiyo Magazine. His article follows:

Japanese mariners are ever ready to sacrifice their lives in order to save their ships from destruction. Once when a Japanese transportation ship was hit by an enemy bomb which set fire to the oil tank, the chief mate of the ship immediately rushed to the tank and carried it into the water. Thus the ship and many lives were saved. The self-sacrificing spirit of Japanese mariners can be traced far back to the early centuries when the poems which were later compiled in "Manyoshu," Japanese anthology, were written by various poets. One of the poems relates the story of a brave boatman who rowed in spite of a fierce tempest until he finally brought the ship to the other side of a river.

Another incident shows that the Japanese marine spirit is not monopolized by officers only, but by the ordinary sailors. When a certain Japanese transport was sailing down a certain river, it was suddenly attacked by an enemy shooting shell after shell. Unfortunately the captain and other officers on the bow were severely wounded and it became impossible for them to continue their voyage. The pilot who was also wounded in one of his legs, bravely took the helm and dashed straight into the rain of shells. Being perplexed by the conduct of the boat which rushed toward the enemy instead of fleeing, the enemy ship ceased firing and fled.

Help One Another

Another episode tells how they help each other at times of emergency even at the expense of their lives. Sometime ago several transports sailing down a river were suddenly attacked by enemy ships. Two of the boats found it difficult to keep on their voyage as their engines were hit by the enemy shells. The captain of one of the undamaged boats tied the crippled boats to each side of his boat. Apparently it was dangerous for three boats to sail side by side on a swift winding stream, but the captain could not leave his comrades behind at the will of the rapid river. Thus with great difficulty and danger the captain was able to bring all the three boats safely to their destination.

It is rather touching to witness how the Japanese mariners share their joys and sufferings with one another. At one time two boats started out with the important mission of conveying war-horses to a certain place. On their return course unfortunately the mist was so thick that often it became difficult to discern each other. While they were continuing their voyage in the thick mist keeping close to each other, they saw an enemy submarine on the water and since that evening they lost sight of each other. When one of the two ships safely arrived at its destination, its crew found out that the other one had not returned. They became anxious and uneasy about their friends. After a couple of days the delayed boat came in and tears of joy were exchanged between the crews of the two boats.

Cool-headed judgment for mariners is most important in times of emergency and particularly in wartime navigation. At ordinary times the guards need only to look ahead to ascertain the right course, but in wartime they must watch out for enemy submarines which might appear at any unexpected moment. One evening when a certain Japanese transport was hurrying toward its destination, the helmsman discerned an enemy submarine just showing its top, and in an instant he changed his course and thus saved the ship from an enemy attack, for the enemy submarine started torpedoing too late. Such judgment can only be expected of mariners who have gone through years of strenuous training.

Life on Seas Different

The life on the water is so different that ordinary people will find it difficult to realize the difference. First, the routine of daily life is conducted under strict regulation. From morning till evening the life of crew members is regulated in order to increase their efficiency. Their working hours are set at eight hours a day, which in turn are divided into two, three or more shifts. The work on water being more strenuous than that on land, the mariners are not generally put on duty throughout eight working hours, but are frequently shifted every two or four hours. For example the guards of a ship are shifted every one hour, because their task is not only strenuous but also requires alertness. In time of peace, one guard at a time seems sufficient, but in time of war, several are set on watch so as not to miss a sign of enemy ships.

The duty of stokers is not too easy, particularly in summer. Sailing in the waters where they might meet enemy ships at any time, stokers must take special care not to put in too much coal in the furnace, which would cause such thick smoke that any patroling enemy might see it. But on the other hand, they must increase speed in time of war by burning a larger quantity of coal than at ordinary times.

In time of war, the responsibility of the crew members is doubled while all kinds of dangers are lying in their route. They are like one complete family, the members of which are doing their own parts in their respective places but in perfect harmony with the general schedule of the collective life.

With the object of increasing the efficiency of daily life, boats are constructed on a most simplified fashion. Every small corner is utilized for some purpose. The space under a staircase is generally used as a storeroom while cabins of the crew members are provided with only indispensable furniture. Lately the size of transports was standardized for the purpose of increasing their efficiency by simplifying the structure. In Japan, the importance of the quality of ships seems to have been considered from olden days. Under the Shogunate, shipbuilding was regulated in accordance with the national isolation policy, so that no large-sized ships were allowed to be constructed. Under this regulation a certain shipbuilder called "Matsuemon" contrived to improve the sails of his ship so as to be able to carry heavier cargo. The sails he invented came to be known as "Matsuemon" sails.

Mind Also Different

It needs to be mentioned that the mariners' attitude of mind is different from those living on land. The crew must constantly be on the alert, because they must always anticipate changes in weather and other dangers. Particularly in time of war, they must keep a sharp lookout for enemy submarines and must be ever more prepared to take proper action wherever the occasion arises. The crew members must also be prepared to fight any moment.

Mariners always regard their ship as their home, keeping everything in good order and making it a comfortable place to live in. While on board, they would not think of any other home but the one on the ship and are willing to sacrifice their lives for her safety.

As to the foodstuff on the boat, fresh water is considered very precious, with only a small quantity of water apportioned to each person. They can only use it for washing their faces and teeth, while salt water is used for baths. Next to fresh water, fresh foodstuff is most valuable. In former days, many sailors died of scorbutus from lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, but at present fresh foodstuff is kept in ice-boxes and served at each meal. Yet with limited varieties of foodstuff, cooking on a boat is deemed a very difficult task. In a marine life, a special technique for cooking seems to have developed through experiences of preparing varieties of dishes with limited foodstuff.

Profound patriotism of Japanese mariners is evidently the result of efforts and brave achievements of the mariners who faithfully lived up to the ideal of marine transportation, but on the other hand it is not an exaggeration to state that their marine spirit must have been enhanced by their visits to various other countries. Whenever they were away from their Fatherland, they must have compared their country with others, and clearly realized the significance and grandeur of their father country. Their gratitude for being Japanese must have spurred them to carry out their duty more completely and earnestly. As long as Japanese mariners continue to manifest their bravery and patriotism, the Japanese shipping industry will find no rival in the world.

Uprisings Increase In India as People Clash With Police

(Continued From Page 1)

turbance, the Hure tribe in Hindu Province is giving Britain more trouble by spreading its resistance with more intensity.

In the meantime, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha Party is reported to have some leaders of the National Congress Party in conference on August 29. This meeting, however, may not mean immediate concerted action among the National Congress Party, the Hindu Mahasabha Party and the Indian Moslem League. Rather it is seen as an attempt to reach some sort of an agreement.

YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS FOR CHINA DECIDED

Aim Is to Educate Younger Generation as Future Leaders

The Chinese Youth Association and the Boy Corps will be organized in late November, it was disclosed by Sakutaro Asahina, vice-president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Association, who returned to Tokyo from Nanking where he aided in the mapping-out of the platform for the Chinese younger generation's movement during last month, according to the Miyako.

"The Chinese authorities are of the opinion that the projected Chinese Youth Association and the Boy Corps will constitute the basis of the Nanking Government in the future," said Mr. Asahina. "President Wang Ching-wei and Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng and other officials of the National Government are very enthusiastic about the formation of these organizations."

To Make Them Future Leaders

Explaining the objectives of the younger generation's movement of China, Mr. Asahina stated that the projected organizations aim to educate and train the Chinese youths in such a way that they may be qualified to shoulder the mission of creating a New China, free from the mistakes that country has made in the past.

Referring to the organization of the Youth Association and Boy Corps of China, he said that the former will be organized with the students of colleges and higher-grade middle schools as its members and the latter will consist of the pupils of middle schools and higher elementary schools.

"With various programs for the organization of these functions having been mapped out, actual movement will commence in November at the latest," said Mr. Asahina.

He added that Minister Lin will visit Tokyo in early October to restudy the draft plans for the youth movement in consultation with him.

Lack of Harmony Greatest Concern Of United States

(Continued From Page 1)

the cause of their war may be seen in the way of its journalism. The American newspapers and other periodicals, inclusive of the leading ones, are much concerned over their acquirement of more freedom in their speech. Apparently there is no strong war-consciousness among these papers at this stage of the war. Time, a most popular magazine in that country, recently carried its own view in words of the following purport:

Press Wants More Freedom

"The present world-wide crisis is also a crisis in our press. We are of the opinion that the most prominent privilege of us journalists is to report facts in a fearless and enthusiastic manner to the readers."

This remark, allegedly put forth in a little vehement way because of some trouble just occasioned between the press and the Washington Government, may be taken as a typical expression of the average American journals' phychology.

Lastly, there is one thing which the Japanese nation would do well to bear in mind. That is the peculiar way in which the Yankee minds may turn under some crisis. These Americans, now presenting such circumstances will by chance act in a most desperate manner. All Japanese are requested to watch for this psychological turn of the Americans.

Chungking Confab On Defense Fails To Reach Decision

(Continued From Page 1)

Chieh operating in the Yuin-kuang and Fan-hang mountain districts west of Hauho in Inner Mongolia in mop-up operations started in the early part of August.

War results in 24 clashes in the present campaign since its start up to the present include 104 dead left on the field by the enemy and 71 prisoners, while the war trophies include 65 rifles, 141 horses and two clothing repair depots as well as large quantities of foodstuffs, bullets, and clothing material.

Torvitch Is Forced By Turks to Leave

(Continued From Page 1)

regime, strongly opposed the reported treaty. This opposition was craftily disposed of by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The deported man, offended with the situation, dared to reveal the contents of the treaty, which ired the Turkish Government to compel him to leave by the end of August. He went to Syria, it is stated.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 9

NICHI NICHI—Fate of Black Sea Fleet; Training Can't Be Done by Mere Talk

ASAHI—Wartime Agrarian Promotion Policy

Fate of Black Sea Fleet

NICHI NICHI—The German High Command has announced that Novorossisk has been occupied by the German-Rumanian allied forces. The occupation of this point assures the Axis full control of the mountain area in the western section of the northern Caucasus where much difficulty in warfare had been expected. More than that, it is of great significance in having dealt an irreparable blow to the Soviet Black Sea fleet.

The Black Sea fleet consists of the battleship Parisiskaya Communa, flagship, three cruisers, more than 10 destroyers, more than 40 submarines and numerous other auxiliary ships and had its bases at Sebastopol, Odessa, Nikolaev, Kherson and Novorossisk. With its bases in the Ukraine and Crimea occupied by the Germans, Novorossisk remained the only naval station capable of fully accommodating the fleet. There are, it is true, Tuapse, Sukhum, Poti and Batum on the Black Sea coast still left to the Soviets but they are too small in scale to accommodate a fleet of that size. Where can the Black Sea fleet go?

Apparently in anticipation of just such a situation, the Soviet Government through the United States and Britain had been demanding of the Turkish Government its permission to send the fleet into the Bay of Turkey or to pass through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. The Turkish Government has refused to allow any Soviet warship to enter its waters and seems to be invoking the Montreux Treaty in this regard.

At the time the treaty was concluded in 1936, it was the Soviet Union that was concerned lest the influences of other Powers should seep into the Black Sea from the Mediterranean. Consequently, the treaty was welcomed by the Soviets. The same treaty is now blocking the way of their fleet in its endeavor to escape from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean to join the Anglo-American naval forces.

The Russian Navy was first created by Peter the Great on the Black Sea and it is an irony of fate that the Black Sea fleet should now be the first to face the danger of annihilation. The Soviet Union, United States and Britain, however, are continuing their attempt to coerce the Turkish Government to allow the passage. Thus the attitude of Turkey merits the closest scrutiny.

Training Can't Be Done by Mere Talk

NICHI NICHI—Among the items mentioned in the structural reform plan of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association adopted by the Cabinet on May 15 there was one which had to do with the transfer to the Association of the various physical training institutions for the people now under the jurisdiction of various Ministries. In accordance with this Government provision, the Association has formulated a program for the physical training of the people and has just made it public. The things listed in the program are quite reasonable and the preamble saying that the aim of such training is to nurture the spirit of the Imperial Way is all that it should be.

Nevertheless, it cannot be asserted that no condition exists whatever calling for reiteration of the necessity of such training, obvious though it may sound. If the leaders in this training should face the public with such a self-satisfied attitude as that they are the sole party thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Imperial Way, they would be most likely to make gross blunders. It should be the first duty of training leaders to apprehend correctly the sincere desire of the people and the actual conditions of society. Any training removed from reality and off the track of common sense would not only fail to make any contribution toward victory in the War of Greater East Asia but would do disastrous harm to the national spirit.

According to the schedule, the training is not so much for the people directly as for persons who are to lead and urge the people onward. Every care should be taken in the training of such persons and in selection of leaders. No matter how many fine items are listed in the program, it takes leaders of fit character really to achieve the aims sought.

The inclusion in this program of classified training exercises such as those for factory workers, fishermen, farmers, and tradesmen is quite appropriate. It is hoped that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will see to it that only training methods calculated fully to obtain substantial results would be instituted.

Wartime Agrarian Promotion Policy

ASAHI—The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is said to have decided on the launching of a lasting movement for the consolidation of agrarian villages in order to adjust them to the new phase of the agricultural mission with which they are charged under the War of Greater East Asia. Both in order to win the long war with the United States and Britain which are noted for their economic strength and to enable our country to achieve its great construction work in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as its leader, it is essential that new systems should be built up in all fields of national activity. In this sense, our agrarian villages are certainly required to reorganize. It is a source of gratification that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has undertaken to renovate the character of the farming village.

The supreme aims of the movement are to increase the production of wartime foodstuffs and establishment of fit culture media for the growth of a virile race.

The policy in the concrete form is to promote the welfare of, not individual farming households as hitherto, but of each farming village. Every help the Government can give is to be accorded a designated rural village, so that it may grow into a strong and fit medium as a true bulwark of the nation. This is certainly all to the good.

The policy hitherto adopted by the Government for the promotion of agrarian villages consisted in the agrarian economic rehabilitation movement started in 1932 and the special aid plan enforced in its wake. These measures, however, were taken primarily with the object of coping with economic depression in the rural areas and implemented simply with rationalization in agricultural management and elimination of profiteering by the middle man. They merely aimed at the economic reconstruction of the impoverished farming households. When these measures are considered in the light of the new mission charged on our farming villages, that of increasing the production of war provisions, it cannot be denied that they fail to fit into the picture.

The problem has immeasurably advanced from that of promoting the welfare of individual farmers to that of enabling whole farming communities to produce more foodstuffs and to raise their standards in the process.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair the importance of the farming village for racial policy has been re-affirmed and this importance has all the more increased under the War of Greater East Asia. Our farming villages are not only the culture medium for strong soldiers and the supplier of industrial labor power but are the cradle of sound national spirit, thus forming the pivotal center for the construction of Greater East Asia.

In order to enable such communities to discharge their great mission, not only must their population be conserved but the traditional virtues and laudable customs of unspoilt farming villages must be preserved. It is expected that these aims will be effectively served by the Government's policy of rationalizing tenancy rates, adjusting the management of excessively small-scale farming, raising of such enterprises to large-scale ones, collectivization of management and rationalization of the agrarian life. It is noteworthy, among others, that in view of the good neighborhood and mutual aid solidarity traditionally existing in farming villages the farming homes with a small harvest are to be aided to increase their harvest by the combined support of the entire village.

Germans Encircle Stalingrad Area

(Continued From Page 1)

but the Soviet forces made counter-attacks.

Reds Recruit Workmen

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 7.—Severe street fighting is now being fought between the German and Soviet forces at Stalingrad, and the Soviet Defense Headquarters at Stalingrad ordered the entire workmen of the city to leave their places of employment to join in the fighting instantly.

These workmen were given rifles, hand-grenades, and chemicals for fighting tanks. The first battalion of these laborers has already participated in the battle of Krasnoarmeisk.

However much the Russians defend their positions the city of Stalingrad is doomed.

The serious situation of Stalingrad is recognized by the Allies. The Times said yesterday that bad news have already come from Russia. An information has reached here from the Soviet side, despite the strict censoring, that the Soviet authorities have resigned themselves to give up Stalingrad.

NORMALCY RETURNS TO CITY OF RANGOON

After 6 Months of Japanese Occupation, All Phases Of Life Restored

Domei

RANGOON, September 8.—Thanks to the hearty cooperation between the Japaese and Burmese, this city which was devastated by the enemy forces' scorched earth tactics, has regained much of its former prosperity, declared a spokesman of the Japanese military administration in Burma in an interview with Domei today, just half-a-year after the Japanese occupation of the Burmese capital on March 9.

Rangoon's population, is increasing as the public utility system is rapidly returning to normalcy, the spokesman revealed.

Despite lack of materials and labor, the city's waterwork system has been restored, while sufficient electric power is now available for all important establishments, he said, adding that buses are being operated on a fairly large scale.

More than a dozen markets have been reopened and large numbers of retail stores are actively engaged in business.

Recalling the early days of Rangoon's rehabilitation work, the Japanese spokesman said that the first thing the Japanese authorities undertook was to open six roadside markets for transaction in daily necessities especially foodstuffs.

Meanwhile, Burmese refugees returned to the city in growing numbers, and are now participating in the reconstruction work.

The Japanese garrison and Burmese peace preservation committees maintained order in the capital throughout the period, the Japanese spokesman stated.

WAR MONUMENT IN SHONAN TO BE UNVEILED TOMORROW

Erected at Foot of Bukit Timah To Commemorate Fallen Japanese Soldiers

The unveiling ceremony of a war monument which has been erected at the foot of Bukit Timah Hill in Shonan, for Japanese soldiers who were killed during the Malay operations, will be held at 11 a.m. tomorrow, the Asahi reported from Shonan today, according to Domei.

The unveiling ceremony will take place in the presence of the Japanese Forces in Shonan, military administration authorities and representatives of the inhabitants, the Asahi further reported.

After a ceremony for the war dead at the Shonan Honganji Temple at 8:20 p.m. tomorrow, the ashes will be transferred to the war monument to be deposited there at 11 p.m., the Asahi concluded.

FILIPINO DESERTERS ASKED TO REPORT TO AUTHORITIES

To Be Treated as Freed War Prisoners After Pledging Loyalty to Japan

Domei

MANILA, September 8.—Filipino soldiers who deserted the United States army during the hostilities and who have not yet reported to the Japanese authorities have been advised by the Japanese military administration to report immediately to local chief civilian administrators, it was learned here today.

Upon reporting, the Filipino soldiers will be treated as released prisoners of war after they have pledged their loyalty to Japan in the presence of the Japanese military authorities.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT READ

Japanese Forces in Burma Hold Rites for 9th Observance

Domei

RANGOON, September 8.—A ceremony marking the ninth Imperial Rescript Observance Day was held at the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma here this morning in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, and other high military and civilian leaders.

The ceremony was inaugurated with a silent prayer for the war dead, followed by the reading of the Imperial Rescript by Lieutenant-General Iida.

Spain Signs Culture Pact

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—A cultural agreement for the exchange of books, magazines, films, etc. was concluded today between Spain and Argentina, according to a Madrid dispatch.

BANDOENG IS AGAIN CITY OF HAPPINESS

Native Inhabitants Fete Return of Normality With Rising Sun Flags

Domei

BANDOENG, September 8.—Thanks to the undaunted efforts of the Japanese military administration in Java and the cooperative undertakings of the native people, this city which was in ruin and desolation exactly six months ago has been restored to a city of peace, happiness and activity.

Bandoeng, which is located in the western part of Java, was one of the most popular mountain resorts corresponding to Karuizawa in Japan Dutch officials luxiriously spent the hot months and weekends there at the sacrifice of the native people.

Today, however, the Javanese have been freed from their age-long tyrannic rulers, and are now whole-heartedly cooperating with the Japanese authorities in building up a self-sufficient agricultural center.

The natives who are showing gratitude, respect and confidence toward the Japanese are celebrating today with Rising Sun flags waving at their doors.

Bandoeng, which was also an arsenal of the Dutch army, produces tea and cinchona, and in addition it now produces a huge amount of rubber, tapioca and sugar.

The unemployment problem which faced the inhabitants following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been completely solved with the resumption of all agricultural activities.

Due to the bumper crop of rice and the ample supply of meat, vegetables and beans, the prices are going down, elevating the standard of the daily life of the native inhabitants.

Thus, the mountain city of Bandoeng is developing fast into a vitally important city of Java.

Soviets Are Beaten In Novorossisk Scrap

(Continued From Page 1)

was not in Novorossisk when it fell into German hands inasmuch as no resistance was made from over the sea when the German troops broke through the Kertch Strait several days ago.

There still exists the three Russian ports of Batum, Poti and Sykhum along the Black Sea Coast where the fleet can take refuge. However, these ports are not complete enough to harbor the fleet long as its bases.

Therefore, no alternative is left for the Black Sea Fleet but to flee into a Turkish port to be interned or to fall victim of the German bombers. Probably, the choice to be made by the fleet will be the detention in the Turkish territory on the wishful thinking that with the turn of the war situation in favor of the Allies the fleet may be restored from Turkey.

The disappearance of the Black Sea Fleet from its home sea will enable Germany to supply her troops in the Caucasus with munitions by means of the shortest cut through the Black Sea, thus promising favorable developments in her Caucasus operations.

Mongolian Students Coming

Domei

KALGAN, September 8.—Inner Mongolia, which has been annually sending native students to Japan for study, will send 46 students this year, an unprecedentedly large figure. The students will leave here by train on Friday morning for Tokyo.

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Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:

1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 253.

Telephone: Ginza (57) 203, 423, 3857, 3858, 3859, 7003.

Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64846.

BRANCH OFFICES:

OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1779.

YOKOHAMA, 137 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.

KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 2970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

FOODSTUFF OUTPUT IN KEDAH INCREASES

Reclamation, Improved Irrigation Effected Under Japanese Administration

Under Governor Major-General Seiji Sukegawa, a plan for increasing foodstuff production is steadily under way in the Province of Kedan, aiming at the self-sufficiency of foodstuffs, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Malaya in his dispatch dated Tuesday.

According to the report, a tract of land of 12,000 chobu has already been converted into paddy fields at an outlay of ¥1,200,000 in addition to the construction of reservoirs for the purpose of irrigation. As the result, the two-crops-a-year cultivation of rice has become possible for 15 per cent of all the arable land in the province.

To encourage the native inhabitants to increase agrarian products such as rice and others, a subsidy system was established in the province under the Japanese military administration, which is proving popular among native farmers.

Intensive agricultural methods are replacing the primitive mode of farming hitherto conducted by the native farmers, promising a 50 per cent increase in the production of rice.

RAIL TIME-TABLE STUDIED

Revision Planned to Boost Transportation Capacity

In order to increase the railway transportation capacity under wartime conditions, the Railways Ministry is planning to make a comprehensive revision of the railway time-table to be put into effect throughout the nation probably in early November, reports Domei.

In the meantime, the Railways Ministry authorities, as previously announced to the public, will adopt the 24-hour time system as from October 11.

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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,604 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1942 Price 15 Sen

THRONE-AID BODY SEEKS TO ENABLE ALL TO LIVE UNDER IDEALS OF JAPAN

Duty of Each Subject in Gigantic Task Is Deliberated

TRAINING STRESSED

Nation-Wide Movement Slated To Acquaint People With Responsibility

Plans to prepare the 100,000,000 people of Japan to lead the world to a state where it will shine under the ideal of the boundless virtue of His Majesty the Emperor were discussed by leaders of the reorganized Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Tuesday.

The leaders of the Throne-aid society discussed in detail just what every subject of His Majesty the Emperor is to do in realization of the above ideal which, it was said, is finding embodiment in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with whose construction the nation is proceeding while conducting the War.

Points Agreed

The upshot of the discussion was the reaching of an agreement on these points:

1. Every subject of the Empire should be taught to perform the "Misogi", or ablution ceremony, the ceremony of exorcising evils from the soul and body.

2. Every subject of the Empire should be made to practice bayonet-exercise and acquire a knowledge of all manner of martial arts which will be helpful to him when it comes to defending the nation's soil from attack.

The martial arts which the Throne-aid society is to see the people practise as a matter of principle include shooting, the handling of gliders, and all sorts of physical exercises.

The training bureau of the Throne-aid society has the duty to see to the people train themselves physically as well as spiritually in a right way, that is, in keeping with the principle approved by the society.

Within a few days all organizations working for the physical and spiritual welfare of the people will be brought under the control of the training bureau.

Then the bureau will give instructions to these organizations, of which there is a large number in the country, about what points should be stressed by the organizations in the performance of the work of getting the people intiated into what every true son of Japan is supposed to know.

This is an innovation, which will be the end of a condition which has hitherto ruled in which the people have trained by themselves or under the supervision of organizations formed for the purpose, without knowing much about the relative importance of the principles embodied by them in practice.

To Train Young Men

The actual work of the training bureau will consist in educating and training young men who will be the future leaders of the training organizations which will be responsible for the actual conduct of the national training movement.

The principle to guide the work of the training bureau, as set forth by the bureau director, Hidehiko Ishiguro, follows:

"The ideal, the realization of which the Japanese Empire is aiming at, is a world shining in the glory of the boundless virtue of His Majesty the Emperor. The spirit of Japan is to be found nowhere except in this. A man inculcated with the spirit of Japan has the sacred duty to be possessed of every qualification for the task of leading the people of this earth to a world where the principle of the founding of the Japanese Empire will prevail."

Nationwide Movement

Another function of the training bureau will be to conduct a nationwide movement for acquainting the people with the supreme need of improving themselves physically as well as spiritually so that they may bear the responsibility of getting the whole world feel the benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor.

This campaign will chiefly be conducted by means of publications and lecture meetings.

Premier Prays for Sure Victory On Ninth Imperial Rescript Day

Pays Respects at Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines Accompanied by Navy Minister—Mayor Delivers Encouraging Speech at Rally

On the occasion of the ninth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, Premier, General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada paid their respects at the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine at 7:35 a.m. Tuesday where they offered prayers for sure victory in the war and for the peaceful repose of the souls of the heroes who died in action.

All Government offices and industrial and business companies throughout Japan solemnly observed the Day. A special ceremony in observance of the day was held at the Hibiya Public Hall attended by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, and some 4,000 Tokyo Municipal officials at 8 a.m. On this occasion, Mayor Kishimoto emphasized the importance of the service of municipal officials for the smooth operation of the municipal administration, and urged them to make further sacrifices for the cause of the country.

At every neighborhood association, boosting of national savings and nation-wide cultivation of the castor plant were emphasized. Starting from the memorable day of the Ninth Observance Day, the ¥23,000,000,000 savings campaign will be encouraged in order to accelerate its completion.

The Tokyo Municipal Electricity Bureau started the Kindness Campaign Week with the slogan "Smiles at the entrance and gratitude at the exit."

TOJO AVERS POLICY ON CHINA UNCHANGED

Premier Gives Farewell Luncheon Honoring 3 Special Envoys to Nanking

Despite changes in the world situation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan's fundamental policy for the settlement of the China Affair has not changed in the slightest, Premier Hideki Tojo said Tuesday at the farewell luncheon he gave in honor of the three Special Ambassadors who will leave shortly on a goodwill mission to Nanking.

Besides the guests of honor, former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, and former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai, attending the luncheon at the Premier's official residence were Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff; General Nobuyuki Abe, former Special Ambassador to China and President of the Imperial Rule Political Association, as well as members of the Cabinet.

Also present at the party were Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and 18 members of the suite which will accompany the three Japanese envoys to Nanking.

Premier Tojo's send-off address at the luncheon was as follows:

"Despite the kaleidoscopic changes in the world situation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the fundamental Japanese policy for the settlement of the China Affair has undergone not the slightest change.

"It is a matter of course that the settlement of the China Affair has increased in importance for the stabilization of the foundations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I am happy to say that cooperation between Japan and China has been steadily cemented, reinforced by the visits to Japan of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in June last year and Foreign Minister Chu Min-i in May this year.

"To return the courtesy thus paid to Japan by the National Government of China and to strengthen further the ties between Tokyo and Nanking, the Japanese Government has decided to dispatch Baron Hiranuma, Mr. Arita and Mr. Nagai as special envoys to the Nanking Government.

"I note that the Nanking Government is expecting much from the present visit of the three leading statesmen from Japan, and I, too, am sure that the present mission, composed of three able statesmen, assisted by selected members of the suite, will not fail to accomplish their task as the goodwill mission from Japan."

HUGE TAX INCREASE THREATENS YANKS

Bill Before Senate Committee Would Put Levy on Persons Earning $12 Weekly

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—A drastic tax bill proposing a five per cent income tax to be applied at the source on all persons earning more than $12.00 weekly was laid before the Senate Finance Committee today by James George, chairman of the committee, according to a Washington dispatch.

Under the proposed bill, all persons with annual incomes exceeding $624.00 are required to pay five percent on all gross earnings in excess of that amount, it is reported.

It is calculated that the present bill will raise Government revenue by $3,500,000,000, the report adds.

Congress Members Called

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 7.—Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, today asked all the members of the Lower House to return to Washington by September 14, according to Washington dispatches.

Mr. Rayburn's request is considered particularly significant in view of the fact that President Roosevelt in his recent "fireside chat" made clear that the United States Government would demand that Congress approve different bills calling for a wide-margined increase in taxes, strengthened control over prices as well as anti-inflationary measures in the course of the present session.

POPULATION OF MANILA RISES OVER A MILLION

Influx From Rural Areas Swells Pre-War Mark of 600,000

Domei

MANILA, September 8.—Prior to the war the population of Manila was estimated to be around 600,000, but recent increases are believed to have brought the present population to over the million mark, making Manila one of the more important cities in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the standpoint of population.

This increase is attributed to the influx of refugees into Manila from the rural districts since the war. Another reason for the increase is the improvement in transportation facilities linking the city with the rural areas.

Huge Savings Deposited

Domei

HANKOW, September 8.—Japanese Army men in the Wuhan area have saved during the period of eight months from January to August this year, ¥8,170,000, while the Navy men deposited ¥360,000 during the same period.

FDR DESPERATE; HURLS DICTATOR THREAT AT U.S.

Demands That Congress Give Him Adequate Power to Control Soaring Inflation

LIVING COSTS SKYROCKET

Warns People of the Tremendous Cost of War; Hits Wasteful Spending

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 7.—Speaking to the American people over the radio on the occasion of Labor Day, President Roosevelt in another of his "fireside chats" bluntly threatened that he will assume dictatorial powers if Congress "fails to act and act adequately" to stem inflation.

Coupled with this threat was the open admission that the United States faces the greatest danger of inflation.

"We are face to face today with a continuous rise in the cost of living, and I assure you that failure to solve this problem now will make it more difficult in winning this war," the President declared.

Economic System Menaced

In warning Congress the President declared that if Congress does not act according to his wishes "I shall accept the responsibility and I shall act." Roosevelt declared that unless the inflation problem is solved, "the whole economic system will stagger and head for an uncontrollable rise in prices."

Making no attempt to soften the blow, Roosevelt charged Congress with the Government's failure completely to check the rising cost in prices. He said that he had pointed out in a message to Congress the fact of the threatening economic crisis which some call inflation, others call rise in the cost of living.

Roosevelt added that from January 1, 1941 to May, 1942, the cost of living had risen by 15 per cent.

"Last May we undertook to set a ceiling for wages as well as rents in order to freeze the rising cost of living, but could not do a complete job because Congress exempted a large part of the farm products for food and clothing," Roosevelt complained, adding that he had asked Congress several weeks before to stabilize the prices of all farm products but that the cost of living could not be held down.

The President outlined two vital points which he said must receive immediate Congressional action. First, taxation; second, stabilization of all farm prices at parity. He emphasized that one of the most important points for the control of the rising cost of living is control over all of the prices of all commodities.

Roosevelt declared that at the present rate of increase the overall cost of living will rise 20 per cent soon, "which will reduce the purchasing power of your dollar to 80 cents."

Asks for Authority

He ominously warned, "If we wait two or three or six months it may be too late. Therefore I've asked Congress to pass legislation authorizing the President to stabilize the price of living including all farm products. I'll stabilize wages at the

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, September 9, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Mobilization of Labor

MIYAKO—It is to be noted that last year an edict was enacted providing for the collaboration of all the nationals of Japan by contributing whatever they can through their labor toward the attainment of what the Government decides to do. As clearly pointed out by the Government, there should not be even a single person among the nationals of Japan who idles away his time without being engaged in any definite occupation. The 100,000,000 subjects of Japan should one and all fully realize the national importance of labor and thus exert their utmost efforts so that they can be loyal and be of some service to the country.

The only possible way of bringing about the maximum productive power of a certain definite amount of labor is to increase its efficiency. Needless to say, even up to the present time the Government as well as all the nationals of Japan have been doing their level best in their earnest desire to bring about an expansion of production and increase in efficiency. The actualities as seen in production today only tend to show that the need for the increase in efficiency in labor is more urgent than ever.

What means should be adopted for effecting this substantial increase in efficiency in labor? Judging from laissez-faire economy as was practised in the days of yore, what is of urgent importance is the deciding of the differentation of wages, the exercise of control on fixed wages, and the adopting of the means whereby to increase the

(Continued on Page 2)

FIGHT FOR STALINGRAD CALLED BLOODIEST BATTLE IN HISTORY; CITY MAY FALL AT ANY MOMENT

Neutrals Watching War Developments, Says Asahi Reporter

ALLIES HIT HARD

British Fear Axis Threat to Iraq And Iran, Observers Think; Doubt 'Second Front'

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

LISBON, September 6.—Various neutral countries are paying great attention to the development of the war.

The writer of this dispatch came to Lisbon from Madrid and was able to acquaint himself with what neutral countries are thinking about the future development of the conflict.

Below are given the views of some of the neutral observers with whom the writer had an opportunity of discussing the war situation.

The Eastern Front

The fall of Stalingrad is considered a matter of time. There is no need for the Axis forces to get to Astrakhan in order to cut the enemy supply route over the Caspian Sea.

In the southern caucasus region, the Axis forces will find difficulty in pushing their operations, due mainly to the fact that there are few good roads in the mountains with which the area is covered. The Germans who have crushed the Soviet Black Sea fleet can have hope of securing the oil resources in the region through operations on the sea.

South African, West Asian Fronts

A change has been made to the command of the British forces operating in West Asia since the Moscow conference. The British now are talking of the second front existing in Egypt. This suggests that the British are beginning to have a sense of an Axis threat to Iraq and Iran.

On the Egyptian front the opposing armies are trying to get supplies. But it will not be long before Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army will continue its march. This view is grounded on the facts that the attempt of British transports to cross the Mediterranean has been a failure, and that the Axis powers are getting in a position to gain mastery of the air over the Mediterranean.

The African Question

The entrance of Brazil into the war has led to a situation where West Africa is feeling menaced. It is in West Africa that America and Britain, shut out from East Asia, will have to have their requirements of materials filled.

In the early days of the war America established a military base in Natal in Brazil. There is no doubt that America was in the background of the move by Brazil. Now that Brazil is in the war, it will not be surprising if America moves to have its convoys go southward along the coast of Brazil and cross the southern Pacific. There is a difficulty to be overcome by America

(Continued on Page 2)

Stalingrad Enveloped in Flames As Nazi Juggernaut Blasts City

Two-thirds of Vital Volga Citadel Said to Be Ablaze, Factories Destroyed, as German Legions Pound Soviet Defenses

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—The tremendous destruction now being suffered by Stalingrad in the fierce struggle going on there is vividly described in a United Press report from Moscow quoting a traveller who fled from the Volga city in the face of the roaring German offensive.

"Over two-thirds of Stalingrad is in flames," this traveller is quoted as saying. "Flame and smoke have made the city a veritable infernal cauldron. Hardly a window-pane remains unshattered."

He goes on to say:

"Since Stalingrad came within the firing range of German guns, shells have been coming roaring into the city from the south, west and north, landing everywhere in the city, blowing up equipment, buildings, human beings and horses.

"Those who have narrowly escaped death have been thrown into the depths of horror by the intensive German bombing carried out day in and day out. Large buildings are being smashed in an instant. Fires caused by German incendiary bombs, fanned by strong winds, are left burning owing to insufficiency of the fire-brigade force.

"The many munitions factories on the west bank of the Volga have either fallen prey to German fire or been transferred to the interior, none remaining intact.

"Stalingrad has lost its life. The citizens are taking up arms against the surging Germans. Women also have risen in arms. Non-combatants

(Continued on Page 2)

FRANCE PROTESTS AMERICAN BOMBING

Laval Summons U.S. Charge d'Affaires for Ruthless Raids By Air Forces

Domei

VICHY, September 7.—Premier Pierre Laval of France summoned the American Charge d'Affaires in Vichy today and handed him a protest over the participation of American air forces in the repeated blind and ruthless bombing of French cities.

In this connection it may be recalled that various cities in France have recently been subjected to blind bombing by Allied planes. While the French Premier was filing the protest with the United States, American sources reported that American bombers, escorted by British, American and Canadian fighters, again bombed Brittany in Northern France on September 6.

Germans Raid Dover

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 7.—Formations of German heavy bombers in a daylight raid on Monday bombed military installations in the city of Dover and also blasted harbor facilities as well as docks in that area.

Meanwhile, German long-range heavy guns on the French coast opened fire Monday night and bombarded the important enemy military establishments on the southern coast of England. The objectives bombed were seen exploding and enveloped in flames.

West Asia Tense

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 7.—The situation in West Asia is becoming more and more tense with the progress of the German forces' operations in the Caucasus. A report from Ankara says that an order prohibiting the inhabitants from going out from the entire territory of Palestine at night was issued on Monday throwing the people into a state of intense anxiety.

Comment on Effect of Fall

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—All German newspapers in their editorials this morning commented upon the significance of the battle for the capture of Stalingrad and its effect upon Britain and America.

Among leading editorials the following two are given in a summarized form:

Der Montag—The decisive onslaught of the German army now besieging Stalingrad is increasing the apprehension of Britain and America, who already have lost all hope in the Soviet army being able to defend Stalingrad and now are worrying over the effect which the fall of that city will have upon the countries of Western Asia and upon the position of Britain and America.

Voelkischer Beobachter—In concert with the German land forces besieging Stalingrad German air

(Continued on Page 2)

HINDUS PUSH DRIVE TO REGAIN FREEDOM

Movement Spreads to the Punjab and United Provinces, Says New Delhi Dispatch

Domei

LISBON, September, 7.—Putting their shoulders to the wheel of the movement for the independence of India, the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha Party are now actively engaged in promoting the movement in the Punjab and the United Provinces, according to New Delhi dispatches received here.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha Party who is now visiting Lahore in the Punjab Province declared in a statement issued today that Britain must move quickly to solve the Indian problem, the reports said.

It was further reported that Dr. Mookerjee, in the course of a conference with Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab Province, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Indian Liberal Party, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Indian Moslem League, stated that all controversial problems such as the Pakistan (plebiscite) should be abandoned at the present time and efforts concentrated on the early establishment of a national government by Indian political parties.

It was additionally disclosed that at the time of his departure from Delhi, Dr. Mookerjee sent a personal letter to Mr. Jinnah and other leaders of the Congress Party, asking for their wholehearted cooperation in the solution of the Indian problem.

OVERSEA CHINESE IN P.I. AIM TO RAISE BIG DONATION

Goal Is 20,000,000 Pesos—To Be Given to Japanese Army Administration

Domei

MANILA, September 6.—The Oversea Chinese Association here has been carrying on an earnest campaign among Chinese residents in the Philippines to raise a 20,000,000 pesos donation to the Japanese military administration.

In order to actively support Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, influential Chinese residents in Manila, totaling 1,000, on June 1 established the Oversea Chinese Association in the Philippines with Wu Sun-lai as president, and, at the same time, decided to raise 20,000,000 pesos to be contributed to the Japanese military authorities.

Of the total 20,000,000 pesos, 2,000,000 pesos were offered to the Japanese military authorities on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair on July 7 when the body also sent a long telegram to the Chungking Government calling for grave reflection over its useless war with Japan.

Two Million Germans and Soviets Engaged in Violent Conflict

USE FLAME THROWERS

Russian Women and Children Carry Arms as Combat Shifts To Street Fighting

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 7.—Stalingrad may fall at any moment as the German and Soviet Forces, two million strong, concentrated within a radius of not more than 10 odd kilometers, are engaged in the severest combat witnessed since the outbreak of World War II. Germans in all positions are ready to penetrate into the city.

Fighting is going on at points so close to the city proper that neither forces can use guns or planes any longer, says a Moscow announcement made today. Russian women and children, carrying arms, are defending their houses. German infantry, with flame throwers in the van, are out to reduce the city. The combat is shifting to a street fighting.

"The fall of Stalingrad will mean little," the Moscow correspondent of the London Times and British broadcasts have been saying since about Sunday, thus trying to underrate the significance of the fall of Stalingrad. This shows that even the British and the Soviets now realize the impossibility of defending the city.

Fighting in Streets

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 7.—Stalingrad today is the theater of the bloodiest battle in human history. The combat has developed into street fighting, with German vanguards eating into a part of the city. Everywhere man to man, tank battalion to tank battalion, and gun to gun grapple is going on. The colossal machinery of the German army is rapidly grinding down the Soviet fighting spirit.

The large-scale Soviet counter-attack recently undertaken in the northwest of Stalingrad and which was considered final, proved to be powerless to arrest the onrush of Field-Marshal Fedor Von Bock's Force.

The German-Soviet air strength shows a ratio of 42 to 1, says a German announcement.

Soviet factory workers have been mobilized and organized into a battalion and sent to the front as reserves.

Stalingrad is now half paralyzed as the result of the intensive German attacks day in and day out. It is only making the last paltry effort as a wing of the Soviet Defense.

Only the Slav tenacity and daring constitutes the Soviet power of resistance against the overwhelmingly superior German Forces.

When Stalingrad will fall depends on how long the physical and spiritual strength of the Soviet soldiers can hold out. One may expect the German special announcement of the fall of Stalingrad at any moment now.

The outcome of the Stalingrad situation will bring a turning point in not only this year's German-Soviet war but the current World War as a whole.

The German people are on the tiptoe of expectation for the glorious announcement of the fall of Stalingrad.

Hungary Bombed

The Hungarian Government officially announced that during the night of September 5 several Soviet bombing planes carried out raids over northern and central Hungary damaging civil objectives exclusively, according to the Hungarian Telegraphic news agency on September 7. There were few casualties.

In the raid over Budapest, a church in the Varosmajor Park was badly damaged. Ground batteries opened fierce fire against the raiders. In general, however, damage done to life and property was insignificant.

IGNORANCE CAUSED PRESENT U.S. MISERY

Washington Regime Severely Criticized by Own Commentators for Defeats

The policy of the Roosevelt regime was rapped as being an utter failure and as being directly responsible for bringing about the current world disturbance, by Dr. Kiyosue Inui, a noted writer, in a lengthy article published in a recent number of the "Kokusai Hyoron" magazine. His article in substance follows:

About a year and half ago when I was abroad I used to hear people say that Japan was lacking this and that and I used to worry about it, but upon returning to Japan I was surprised to find that she has plentiful supplies of foodstuffs and war materials, in fact more than enough, although she has been engaged in war for 10 odd years since the Manchurian Incident. Former Commander-in-Chief Harry E. Yarnell, of the American Asiatic fleet, is said to have entertained the belief that if America would assume the offensive, all knotty problems relative to the relations between America and Japan could be settled without trouble in favor of the former.

Not to speak of the general public of America, Washington circles did not attach grave importance to the final diplomatic negotiations with Japan, believing that nothing can be done by Japan for she was fully occupied with her war in China and that therefore she could be dealt a finishing blow within two or three months if a war should break out between Japan and America.

Reasons for Reverses

Enumerated below are some of the causes which are responsible for the successive reverses suffered thus far by America at the hands of Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia:

1. That America took it at face value the misleading information regarding the actual ability of Japan.

2. That America's habit of appraising all things in terms of materials caused her to underestimate the spiritual power of Japan.

3. Because America has had no experience in the past in a war in the true sense of the term, having fought only for a short period during the final stage of the last World War, she jumped to the hasty conclusion that Japan was quite exhausted after having fought for nearly 10 years since the Manchurian Incident.

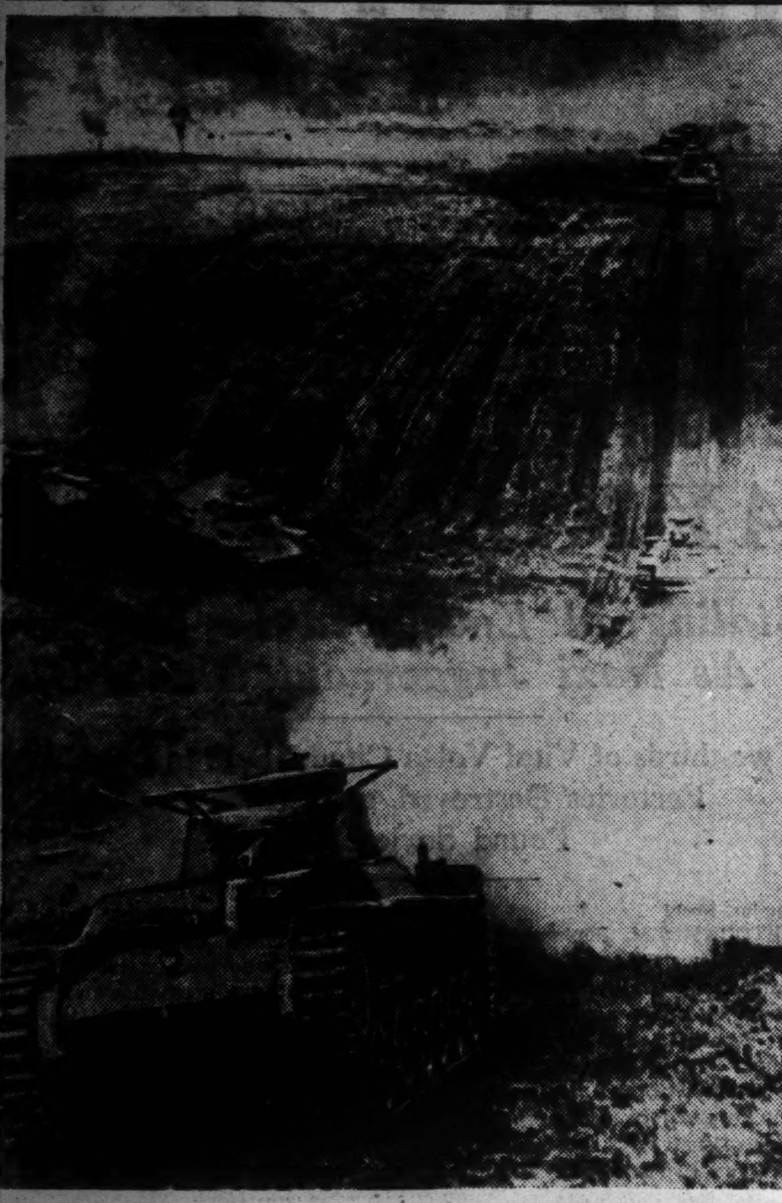
Some noted Anglo-American military commentators such as Edgar Snow, Nathaniel Peffer, Hugh Byas, and others are said to have reformed their view regarding Japan. After the repeated setbacks America has suffered at the hands of Japan since the current war broke out, their reformed view as to why America has suffered such setbacks or why Japan has been emerging victorious over the battles fought between the two thus far is that, according to Peffer, (1) that America has been contented with her one-sided view of Japan; (2) that the China Affair was but a laboratory to test Japan's armed strength; (3) the power of Japan lies in the fact that she chose the arena of the Pacific war in East Asia; (4) that the whole nation of Japan has been preparing for war (5) that Japan has nothing to worry as regards her home front, contrary to the surface observations of America and Britain; (6) and that Americans have miscalculated Japan's spirutual power. Edgar Snow, who is devoid of any friendly feeling toward Japan, may be singled out here as having frankly confessed: (1) that it was a great mistake on the part of America to have underestimated Japan's power and to have divided the American fleet into two divisions to station only one of them in the Pacific; (2) that America should correct its idea that Germany is her major enemy and Japan her minor, and should attach more importance to the Pacific than to the Atlantic; and (3) that American newspapers, optimistically believing that Japan will sooner or later suffer an economic collapse against the true fact that Japan's economic power has increased several times as compared with her economic power of 1931 and that in addition to this, she has acquired vast territories, the area of which is about two-thirds of that of America.

Roosevelt's Fall Likely

In conclusion, it is to be pointed out that the fall of President Roosevelt will not mean the fall of the Roosevelt regime. However, the indications are that the personal fall of Roosevelt himself is not impossible. First, his health is to be taken into account. During his youth he was a virile sportsman, but when he was 31 years old he became lame and was forced to depend on a stick and a person's shoulder. Since then until today, when he is 62 years old, he has been continuously pressed with business. Although so advanced in age, he still has a clear and loud voice, and probably it was for this reason that he was able to convince the general public of the United States the creed he was advocating and to persuade them to cast their votes for him for three times as the president of the country. Thus as he still seems hale and hearty, it may be that he will be able to complete his third term which expires in 1944.

The next possibility of his fall is that he might be assassinated as were the different presidents of the United States such as Lincoln, Garfield, Mckinley, and Harding (rumored to have been poisoned to death). Lately it is said that every precaution is being taken to safeguard his person. The third and last possibility of his fall is that he might be ousted from the presidency by impeachment.

Tanks Rumble Over Sands



Formidable Japanese moving citadels rush onward despite glaring sands and clouds of choking dust. (Photo by Information Service of the Japanese Army in Shanghai)

FLAMES ENVELOPE CITY OF STALINGRAD

(Continued From Page 1)

mobilized are said to number 300,000 and 400,000.

"The radio broadcast urging the people to fight to the bitter end is repeated several times every day.

German Attacks Intensified

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 7.—The terrific onslaught of the German forces from the southwestern sector of Stalingrad has become more intensified, with one of the units of the forces said to have already occupied the Soviet position on the Vorossiropa hill.

On the other hand, the German forces from the northwestern sector of the city are repulsing the counter-attacks of the Soviet forces which, since Sunday have put up a stout resistance and are now surging headlong toward Stalingrad. The resistance the Soviet forces are putting up in this area has been unexpectedly stubborn and a fierce see-saw tank battle is in progress there now.

Luftwaffe Active

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 7.—According to information received here, the number of German airplanes participating in the Stalingrad attack is said to be 1,600.

Flying over the Volga River a formation of German heavy bombers is said to have succeeded in blasting the bridge spanning the river in the rear of Stalingrad and making it unusable, according to an announcement by the German forces on Monday. Under the circum stances, it is believed that this will have an adverse effect on the Soviet communication lines. Moreover on Monday German fighter planes and anti-aircraft units are said to have shot down a total of 48 enemy planes. The announcer's voice becomes hourly more excited and high-pitched in tone. "Government Announcement! Comrades, Citizens of Stalingrad! In this unprecedented death struggle you are fighting as defenders on the first line of the defense of your fatherland. Stick to your duty until the last! The success or otherwise of the great task of building up our fatherland depends on this battle. Recede one step, and you will be retarding the progress of the task by several steps. For the sake of the country, for the sake of your children and grandchildren, defend Stalingrad at the sacrifice of your lives! Throw down the slightest mercy, but face the enemy with the strongest feeling of hostility! Crush the enemy! That is the only way to a victory for the Soviet."

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TELLS HOW 'EAGLES' SANK A SUBMARINE

Naval Bombers Locate an Enemy Undersea Craft and Quickly Send It to the Bottom

By ASAHI FUJITA
War Correspondent With the Imperial Navy

The mighty part played by the winged units of the Imperial Navy in keeping Pacific waters cleared of enemy submarines was vividly demonstrated to me recently.

After hastily gulping down my breakfast early one morning, I rushed out to the airdrome. I was filled with excitement, knowing that our air unit was to reconnoiter an area in which an enemy submarine had been reported as lurking.

My own excitement contrasted strongly with the calm composure of the airmen, who looked as if nothing out of the ordinary were going to happen.

Presently, the Navy eagles took off in beautiful formation, roaring off into the early dawn light.

As the planes sped through the clouds, the crew prepared for action. Hours passed in uneventful fashion, and soon it was almost time for lunch.

Suddenly, a voice barked out, "Enemy submarine sighted!" followed by the sharp ringing of a bell. I sprang out of my seat and peered out over the sea as our plane began diving through the clouds.

Below, I could see the black form of a submarine slithering along the surface of the sea. My hands trembled with excitement.

As the submarine was on the verge of submerging, the bombardier took careful sight, released the bombs. A few seconds later, two of the bombs hit the bridge of the submarine. A tremendous explosion, and the submarine was torn in two.

Within 10 seconds, the enemy underwater craft disappeared completely from the surface of the sea.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

wages in proportion to the results of the labor.

The basis for criticizing the efficiency of labor according to the amount of the wages is but an antiquated notion pertaining to the free economy of yesterday. Evidently it is far from being the basis for judgment in the society of today which functions under economic control. Hence new standards should be devised for the criticism of efficiency in labor in present-day society.

British Plane Attacks Italian Hospital Ship In Inhuman Manner

In a flagrant violation of international law, a British warplane machine-gunned and torpedoed an Italian hospital ship at a point 70 miles off the coast of Cyrenaica September 3, the Nichi Nichi reported yesterday from Lisbon, Domei reported. According to the report, the vessel was clearly marked with Red Cross insignias.

FDR Desperate; Hurls Dictator Threat at U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

same time the farm products' prices are stabilized."

Speaking of taxation, Roosevelt said, "Today I also advised Congress as to the importance of speeding up the passage of the tax bill. The Federal treasury is spending millions of dollars daily because the bill has not been passed. Taxation is the only practical way of preventing the income profits of individuals and corporations from getting too high. The nation requires more money to win the war and the people must stop spending for luxuries. Our country needs a far greater share of our income for this global war and it will cost this nation $100,000,000,000 in 1943."

Roosevelt further stated that all net individual incomes after the payment of all taxes should be limited to a maximum of $25,000 a year.

France Protests American Bombing

(Continued From Page 1)

forces daily are waging fierce engagements with Soviet planes. The overwhelming superiority of the German planes over the Soviet air forces is now clearly evident, as witnessed by the fact that to each German plane downed the Soviets lose 22 planes.

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NEUTRAL NATIONS FOLLOWING WAR

(Continued From Page 1)

in realizing such a plan. It is Dakar in French West Africa. British scout planes are continually in trouble with the authorities in this French territory.

Near Dakar there are Spanish and Portuguese military bases. This presents another problem to America if it wishes to send transports to the western Pacific by way of the Brazilian coast.

The Second Front Question

There is much criticism in America and Britain of the step taken by the Allies in landing troops in Egypt. The critics of the measure are agreed that as a present to Premier Stalin the action was too costly.

There is Allied talk of opening up a second front in the neighborhood of Murmansk. Competent neutral observers have little faith in the feasibility of such a plan at the present time. Their agreed view is that the coming winter will be fighting in the air between Germany and Britain which will be the severest in the current war.

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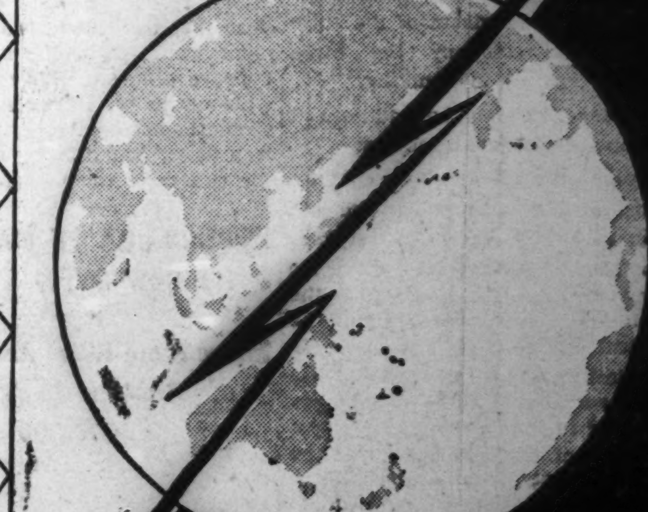

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World Culture Creation Seen as Task for Japan

Writer Advocates Development of True and Valid Doctrines for Whole Universe in Line With Eradication of Anglo-U.S. Evils

Not only should Anglo-American culture be uprooted and expelled from East Asia but, the time has come for Japan to work for the establishment of a new culture not only in Greater East Asia but throughout the world. Doctrines and theories which will be true and valid for the whole world must be developed, and these under purely Japanese methods. So says Hirozo Sugimura writing in the latest issue of the magazine Sozo. The article follows:

The China Affair is not simply a situation caused by historically important conditions in the world. Such a view became generally recognized as the China Affair went on and really took hold with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. And the idea of a cooperative body in East Asia, a co-prosperity sphere, was suddenly accepted as being real.

But behind the acceptance of the idea lay a leaning toward a conception that Greater East Asia and the Co-Prosperity Sphere were independent titles with no connection with the other parts of the world. While we were telling each other that the China Affair was of great significance in world history we were able to look upon the situation in China as being a part of the flow of human history but because we have become the force which will decide the situation in the world today it seems that we no longer feel the need to think of the world as being something of huge proportions. It can probably be said that we have begun to feel that the world after all is nothing much.

It seems also that held in the hand the world no longer seems to be the awe-inspiring thing that it used to be. And the idea of 'the world' is being replaced by a conception regarding the world as being made up of Greater East Asia and other areas. So now it is not necessary to say that the War of Greater East Asia is world-historically of great significance, but we can act with a deep belief that we ourselves are shaping the destinies of the world.

To Uproot Evil Influence

Accompanying such a great change of ideas concerning the scheme of things is the rising of a firm will to uproot and expel the culture of Anglo-America which up till now flourished in every part of Greater East Asia. We must expel every trace of Anglo-Americanism and build a Greater East Asia but we have come to that period when we must go beyond that and work for the conception of a new culture. Japan has for many years been trying to bring into reality an ideal society, a "family of nations under one roof," but since becoming occupied in the herculean task of Greater East Asia it seems that that ideology has become localized, that we no longer think often enough in terms of the world. The people are caught by the idea that everything must be different from Anglo-American culture and do not stop often enough to seek the light which will shine upon the world-wide new order to come.

For example, in the fields of study can be seen a great impatience to develop something absolutely different from existing theories and to build something purely Japanese or distinctively of Greater East Asia.

But if this tendency is carried to an extreme there is a danger that study will become a small-scale research and no longer study for "a family of nations under one roof." There is no opposition to delving into studies of Japan, China, the Southern Regions, studies which for so long were utterly neglected, but it does not mean that the mere inclusion of these regions in a study can make it a new one. At present there are not a few cases in which China and Japan are made the subjects of study under methods developed in America and Britain. But even though the study is done by Japanese it cannot be shown to the world as a Japanese work unless it is carried out under purely Japanese methods.

Must Not Be Empty Slogan

It is all right to talk always of Greater East Asia but we must prepare and make an effort to keep it from becoming an empty slogan. And at the same time Greater East Asia must not only be real to those in Greater East Asia but must be something with enough power and validity to be recognized as such by the world.

The validity of something truly Japanese must have reason in order not only the Japanese but the peoples of the world to believe it to be truly Japanese. The world is wide and there will be some who will twist and bend and deny, but if for those who seek the truth, it is something with enough reason to be undeniable then it can be something called truly Japanese with world-wide validity. At that point what is truly Japanese is truly of the world. From this standpoint it is not necessary for the building of truly Japanese studies to deal merely with things concerned with Japan. What is important is to study matters of China, the West, and others in a purely Japanese manner. For the Japanese methods of research to acquire a true reason in the eyes of the world is what is most important for the establishment of Japanese learning. Therefore we must even deal with Western matters and build up a system of study heretofore unthought of. We must have enough spirit to solve problems which could not be solved with methods they employed.

What is Meant by Asiatic

When we talk of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere it is necessary to seek the common foundations of the nations within it. Are the common foundations Asiatic? And what do we mean by Asiatic? It is not seldom that we consider Asiatic to mean something Oriental, and when we think that we think of Oriental as something in direct antithesis to Occidental. It has come to seem that anything opposite to Western culture is Eastern culture and there is nothing which defines Eastern culture itself. And it is difficult at the present time to define Greater East Asia culturally as being Asiatic or Oriental or Eastern.

Although it is not difficult to have a conception of Greater East Asia militarily, politically and economically, it can be said that culturally and ideologically we are facing a hitherto practically unopened condition. Then how can we make clear the culture of Greater East Asia, and can we do that? This can be done only by the determination of the Japanese to build a new world culture. Just as we are now trying to construct a Greater East Asia militarily, politically and economically in the Japanese manner, so too we must give Greater East Asian culture a Japanese character. And we must not think only in terms of East Asia or Asia but work with the idea that we are making a new world culture. Though in result it may mean the supremacy of Eastern culture, the building of the new culture must have as its motives and its goal the creation of a new world culture. The aim should not be a narrow one merely to create an Eastern culture.

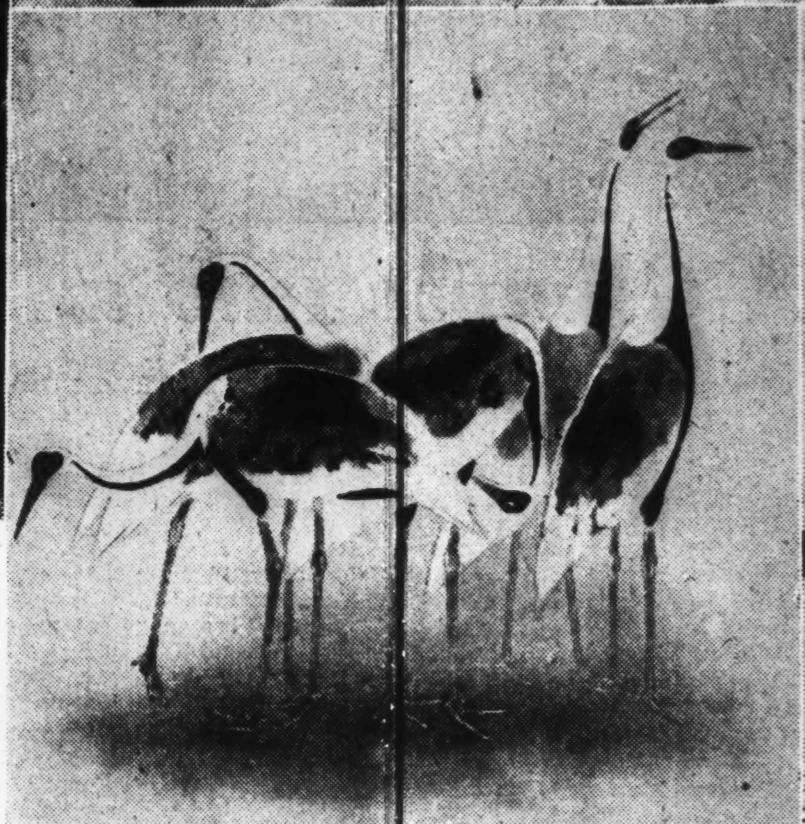
Japan is going to make the world culture. For a while the peoples of the world may regard it as a Japanese culture or a Greater East Asian culture and consider it to be the progress or development of Eastern culture. But if this new culture shows that it contains the elements of an ideal culture, an ideal civilization, the peoples of the world will accept it. This is a problem concerned not only with Westerners but with the Chinese and with the Indians. These peoples will understand in time just as those who at first looked with apathy upon Japanese efforts have gradually come to realize and understand the significance of the great work and who are now ready to share their fortunes with Japan. That is why we Japanese must not limit our work to merely build a Greater East Asian culture. We must be determined to create a world culture.

Until now the world was ruled by Western culture. Theories and doctrines which were true or adequate in the West were applied in the East. And when these did not fit or proved invalid the fault was laid on the "inferiority and ignorance" of the inhabitants of the East. When the economic development of the East did not follow exactly the patterns of Western capitalism and when Western capitalistic doctrines turned out to be invalid in the East, Westerners were loud in finding fault with those for whom their systems proved wrong; never did they realize that the fault lay in their doctrines and theories, and that their ideas could not be applied here. We can no longer bear Western superstitions and no longer have to, but we must put to use our past experiences when we work for the establishment of a new ideology, new theories, a new culture which will hold true for the world and for the various peoples inhabiting it.

Last Rites for Kato

The ashes of Ambassador Sotomatsu Kato to France, who passed away at his post in Paris on February 12 of this year, returned to Japan six months after his death on the diplomatic exchange ship Asama Maru. Funeral services will be held on September 12 at the Holy Trinity Church, 1-chome, Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku from 12:30 p.m. Acting Foreign Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto of the Foreign Office will serve as the Chairman of the Funeral Commission.

Traditional School of Japanese Painting Flourishes



Popular acclaim has been won by these masterpieces on display at the Inten Art Exhibition at Uyeno. Above: Character study by Denchu Hiragushi; Top center: "Seiki Hoko" by Taikan Yokoyama; Top right: "Dai Gazo" by Tsuruzo Ishii; Right: Cranes by Dogyu Okumura; Extreme right: "Kojitsu" by Eigetsu Kitazawa.

SOLDIERS IN BURMA KEEP EYE ON CHIANG

Recount Their Exploits of Chasing Enemy in Round-Table Talk

The brave Japanese soldiers who achieved countless victories in Burma marched on to Yunnan Province where they are now keeping watch on the activities of the Chungking soldiers across the Nu River. Recently a round-table conference was held in one of the huts, which were built by the soldiers as their dwelling places, with the purpose of recalling their actual experiences of fighting against the Chungking Army, according to a cable from an undisclosed place to the Nichi Nichi.

The conference was attended by Lieutenant Isamu Onoda, Lieutenant Nobukata Maeda, Lieutenant Masahiro Nagayama, Sergeant-Major Tokumatsu Watanabe, Sergeant-Major Yoshizo Nagata, Sergeant-Major Sakuji Yamamoto and First Class Private Katsuji Suzuki.

Lieutenant Onoda: "While we were in pursuit of the American and Chungking forces we were ordered to march on to Yunnan Province. We had expected the order."

Lieutenant Maeda: "Arriving at Yunnan Province we were surprised at the abundance of supplies sent to the Chungking Army. Thousands of gasoline and light oil cans were found hidden in the shabby houses built of bamboo."

Lieutenant Nagayama: "Once when we were driving in an automobile some straggling enemy soldiers extremely upset mistook our car and jumped into it."

Lieutenant Onoda: "The enemy soldiers in retreating toward Yunnan Province, cut down the bridge across the Nu River as soon as the soldiers at the rear had crossed it 30 meters ahead of us and thus checked our march. Standing on the other side of the river we started firing our field guns at the enemy automobile which was speeding ahead of the others. We succeeded in smashing the car and the others could not move on and were kept on the mountain path in a long winding line. Viewing from afar, the mountain looked as if it had a bond and since then we made a habit of calling that mountain 'Hachimaki Yama' (head-banded mountain)."

Lieutenant Nagayama: "When the enemy learned that we had secured the Nu River line, some 200 soldiers crossed the river on rafts and attempted to surround us. We called for some reenforcement, but the request being rejected with the command to drive the enemy back with our own hands, our squad of 13 with determination drove the enemy away."

First Class Private Suzuki: "When I read a notebook of one of the enemy officers, I was surprised to find that they were charged for their food and travelling. I cannot still understand what that 'charge for travelling' meant." Lieutenant Onoda added that he also read in a certain notebook about the number of soldiers who had deserted every day.

Relate Curious Sights

Then the attendants alternately spoke on some curious evidences they had witnessed in the vicinity. The Chungking Army was accustomed to mobilize villagers for the repairing of damaged places on the Burma route, but in the rainy season there were so many landslides that it seemed useless to make patch works. They said that they were surprised to find all the horses being lame or blind and lately found out the evidence that the owners purposely had made them lame or blind in order to evade military requisition.

As to their daily food, they remarked that at first they had nothing but potatoes, but later they were able to obtain spinach and mushrooms and even some crucian carps from nearby ponds.

Lieutenant Onoda and Lieutenant Maeda concluded the conference by mentioning the depth of the valleys around the place, which follows: "Looking down into the valley from the mountain, we sighted a white line some 300 meters below, at first we believed to be a stream, but later we found out that it was only another mountain ridge. It excites the imagination to think of the depth of the valley. The Nu River, some 70 meters wide, must be very deep with its raging waters."

Ceylon Rubber Boost Set

The Government of Ceylon was recently notified by Viscount Cranbourne, Secretary of State for Dominions, of the British Government's decision to increase rubber production in Ceylon Island to meet the shortage caused by the loss of Malaya to the Japanese, the Asahi reported from Buenos Aires, reports Domei.

WOMEN OF THAILAND STAND BY JAPANESE

Madam Songgram Addresses Nippon Sisters—Stresses Cooperation

The women of Japan and Thailand must cooperate with one another in striving for final victory in the War of Greater East Asia, Madam Luang Pibul Songgram, wife of the Thai Premier, declared in a message addressed to Japanese women which appeared in the Nichi Nichi yesterday, reports Domei.

"The matter of Japan-Thai friendship," she stressed, "should not be left in the hands of the men alone.

"I consider it an unusual privilege to be able to express a few words to the women of Japan through the Nichi Nichi.

"If the question is asked what are the Thai people thinking, the answer will be that they are sincerely thinking of how they can cooperate with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The women of Thailand are of the same mind as the men. They pray for Japanese victory and expect much from it. We Thai women also fully understand how the Japanese women are supporting and aiding the men.

"I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere love to my Japanese sisters. This may be the beginning of the exchange of friendly messages between Japanese and Thai women, and I look forward to the strengthening of unity between us.

"I know that our Japanese sisters are praying for the success and victory of the Japanese Forces. In the name of Thai women, I wish to be counted as one who is praying for Japan's final victory. And I pray that Japan will realize permanent peace for all the races of Asia."

Kansai Notes

The East versus West "all-star" series of the Japan Professional Baseball League held over the week-end at the Nishinomiya Stadium ended in a draw with both teams taking a game apiece tying in the third.

On the initial day, September 5, the Kanto and Kansai nines battled for 21 innings without scoring a single run so that the match was called off as a tie. On the second day, the East team emerged victorious with the score of 3 to 2 but on the third encounter, the West aggregation equalized by trimming the Kantoites to the tune of 4 to 2.

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The Oriental Hotel, Kobe September 7th, 1942: Mr. C. Polesello, Mr. H. Nakao, Mr. C. Jolesello, Mr. H. Nakao, Mr. & Mrs. H. Murakami & daughter, Mrs. H. Itoh & daughter, Mr. F. Tanaka, Mr. J. Itoh, Mr. K. Uchimura, Mr. G. Seino, Mr. & Mrs. Y. Takagi, Mr. & Mrs. Y. Matsudaira.

MOSLEMS IN JAVA VOTE COOPERATION

Conference of Delegates Decide To Help Build East Asia

Domei

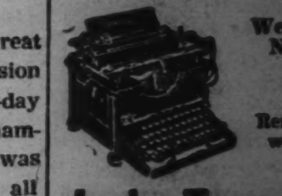
BATAVIA, September 6.—Great significance is attached to a decision which was reached at the last-day session of the conference of Mohammedan delegates in Java, which was opened here September 4, for all Mohammedans in Java to make united efforts to promote the reconstruction of East Asia.

The conference which will be brought to close this afternoon was called preliminary to a fast of all Mohammedans throughout the island scheduled to begin September 11.

The Mohammedans have been so deeply impressed by the consideration accorded them by local Japanese military authorities that they have agreed among themselves to continue their labor service even during their scheduled fast.

With the object of uniting their efforts to render positive cooperation in the reconstruction of Java, the Mohammedans also have decided to form a central organ to guide all their organizations. For this purpose, they are taking steps to obtain necessary permission from Japanese military authorities.

On September 7, the Mohammedan delegates will be entertained by the local Japanese authorities with a motion picture depicting the activities of the Imperial Japanese Forces. The introduction of Japanese culture also will be displayed.



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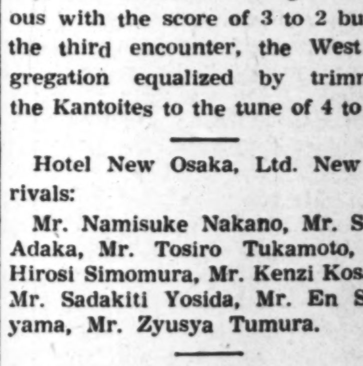

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Noguchi's Researches Acclaimed By World

Discoverer of Yellow Fever Cure Died on Attainment Of Goal

GRANTED RISING SUN ORDER

Remains Now Lie in Fukushima Prefecture Beside Those Of Parents

It was on November 4, 1916 that Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, the world-famous bacteriologist, left Japan amidst the center of a grand send-off of the nation's celebrities to continue his work in America. How different was this send-off from that of the time when at twenty-five he had left for America for the first time. There were only his benefactor, Morinosuke Chiwaki, and a friend of his to see him off at that time.

Once assured of his aged parents' livelihood, he must have left his home country with the resolution of giving his life to his work in America, never to return. Herein must have lain the reason for his super-human effort and remarkable work after his return to America. Till the very day that he fell a martyr to his work in the tropical region of West Africa, he gave his whole life to the holy war against man's mortal enemy, infectious disease.

Why Fear Death?

It was in 1927, the year the results of his investigation on trachoma were made public. On September 19, a report came to his laboratory in New York that Dr. Stokes, who had gained fame during the World War for his researches on Weil's disease, had died of yellow fever at the laboratory in Lagos, West Africa.

Having always been deeply interested in yellow fever, Noguchi immediately resolved to go to Africa. He was at that time 52 years old. As his heart was weak and he was, moreover, suffering from diabetes the members of the Rockefeller Medical Institute and his friends tried to stop him from going, but his mind was already set.

Dr. Noguchi had one strong belief. It was that he had come to this world to accomplish something. When the time for his death came, he would die wherever he might be. So why fear death?

With this belief he rejected all advice and on September 20, 1927, he worked through the whole night at the laboratory in order to complete his research work there. On the following day, he handed in his report on trachoma to Dr. Flecksner, the head of the Institute, and thereby became completely free of his laboratory work.

Presentiment

Upon coming home exhausted, he called his wife, took a bit of wine, and fell into a short slumber. On the following day, just before leaving, he took out a folded paper from the drawer, and bowing reverently to it, started to put it into his pocket. In it was written the posthumous Buddhist name of his mother, who had died in peace and comfort after a life of 66 struggling years.

His wife, Maizie, who had been watching him, felt a gloomy presentiment and begged him to replace it in the drawer. There was another presentiment. While his mother had been alive, she had always sent him the talisman of Nakata-Kanzeon, a native village shrine, which after her death was being sent yearly by his uncle, a Mr. Kobayashi. Wherever he went, he took this talisman with him. Yet, it was not with him on this African trip, he had forgotten it at the laboratory.

In Africa

His ship crossed the Atlantic and reached Liverpool, England, where he transferred to another ship and finally reached Sekondi in West Africa. He then went on to the Gold Coast, and on November 18, reached Accra, where he was to use a part of the laboratory set up by the English Government through the kindness of the laboratory chief, Mr. Young.

Mr. Young did all he could to assist Dr. Noguchi, whom he had always held in high respect. On January 28 of the following year, Noguchi reported by telegram to the head of the Rockefeller Medical Institute in New York that he had succeeded in discovering five kinds of germs since his arrival in Africa, and that his researches were progressing rapidly.

The telegrams that he sent to New York were oftener to his wife than to the laboratory. Perhaps this was a sign of his homesickness, a thing quite unusual for him.

Besides the telegrams there were two letters. From the one written on March 23, one can gather his great efforts and the hardship he had to go through. The letter was to the following effect:

To His Wife

"Dear Maizie,

Although my work is difficult, I am doing my best to accomplish it. I am positive that I have discovered the microbe for yellow fever. As this microbe has no special characteristic, the scientists have been overlooking it till now as being unimportant. However, I experimented on monkeys and have proved that this very germ is the cause of the disease.

"The result of my investigation will completely change the old conceptions on the disease. Many of the scientists, I am aware, will not readily accept my theory. However, sooner or later, they will surely see that my opinion has been right. I firmly believe that the day will come soon.

"I have already used more than 900 monkeys, and am buying three tons of food every day to feed those that I have now. I don't think any other place in the whole world keeps so many monkeys. Mr. Young, who has lent me the laboratory I am using at present, assists me in all ways.

"The past three months were extremely dry, but now we are having plenty of rain, and the days are becoming increasingly hot. Somehow I don't suffer as much as the others. I do perspire a lot, but I am quite well.

"How do you spend your days? I eagerly wait for your telegram every day. It is the only thing that can give me life again when I am over-tired or gloomy. I am always thinking of you. Although I seldom dream, when I do dream, it is always about you. Since there is a boat leaving for England tomorrow, I am writing this short letter to you. It is five in the morning already. I must stop now.

"I make tea for myself every day when I come back from the laboratory. It greatly relieves my strain after my long hours of research work. I pray that you keep yourself in the best of health."

Yellow Fever

Soon after reaching Accra, Dr. Noguchi had contracted yellow fever and gone into a hospital. However, the preventive injection he had had before leaving New York enabled him to leave the hospital after a few weeks. In May his thoughts turned to going back to New York.

On the 10th he left for Lagos to see his colleagues of the Rockefeller institute. On the 12th, he suddenly began to feel a strange chill. He immediately took the boat back to Accra but the sea was very rough. There being no pier to dock, he had to land in a boat. In the boat he was caught in a shower and drenched to the skin. He, however, seemed all right at the time. At dusk on May 13, he entered a hospital. He had contracted yellow fever.

The case was not slight this time. Dr. Stokes had contracted the dis-

(Continued to Column 7)

Kamakura Period Witnessed Debut Of Useful Tenugui

The tenugui, or Japanese towel, came into use during the Kamakura period when it was chiefly used as a head covering, but it was not until the middle of the Tokugawa period that it became the article of general use that it remains today. Originally of a simple design in rough cotton cloth, it gradually came to be an artistic article decorated with designs of birds, flowers, plants, trees, animals, fish, scenery, etc. Tenugui are very popular in foreign countries, where they are used as luncheon table covers, window curtains, or scarves.

JAPAN IS NOTED FOR ITS FAMOUS WOMEN

Capable Women Fill Many Positions in Public Life

Men in Japan do not show much outward affection for their wives, but the Japanese woman is far from being oppressed. While she has not the right to vote, being content to leave politics to men, she manages the home and children. In ancient times there were numerous women who were outstanding figures of their time and who even outshone men in their achievements. The Empress Jingu Kogo personally conducted an expedition to Korea. The Empress Suiko ruled the country by herself, while Lady Sei Shonagon and Lady Murasaki Shikibu are two of Japan's greatest novelists, the latter's Genji Monogatari remaining one of the finest novels in the language. Today women are entering all spheres of public life. They practise as doctors, some have entered the legal profession, they drive motor-buses, teach in schools, work as stenographers, and in fact are free to enter almost any calling they may wish.

A Glimpse Into a Nurse's Heart

They are called 'Angels in White,'—those brave nurses out at the front tending to the sick and wounded. They have left their homes and loved ones behind, and have loyally answered the call of Duty. How is it that they are able to stifle all personal fears and anxieties, and attend so faithfully to their God-given tasks?. . . .

I was so fatigued from night duty that it was not till dawn began to creep upon me that I finally managed to doze. Perhaps two hours passed. I was awakened by the sudden roaring of cannons. The window panes of my lodging rattled dangerously.

We nurses all jumped up and stared at each other, an alarmed look on each face. Tidying the hair with our hands, we quickly dressed ourselves and hurried toward the sickroom.

The soldiers too were all wide awake. Some were sitting up in their beds.

"What happened? What happened?" This question came from all parts of the room through the dimness of the dawn. What had happened? That was the very thing we ourselves wanted to know.

The army surgeon on duty that night, called up headquarters and immediately came to us, shouting "War has been declared on America and England. That sound we heard just now was the sinking of the British gunboat Petrel."

Although we had expected this war, we could not but feel tense. Silence engulfed the room for a minute. Then suddenly shouts of deep emotion broke out.

"They've done it! Hurrah!"

"If I only weren't wounded like this. Then wouldn't I fight!"

"Nurse. Let me get up. Pull me up."

Everyone shouted excitedly Some were so overwhelmed by the news that they jumped out of the bed in spite of their disabled bodies.

"Quiet, quiet. You musn't get yourselves so excited."

We walked through aisles, trying to calm the soldiers, but we ourselves could feel our hearts beating faster and faster.

Declaration of War

The radio new's came in, "The Imperial Army and Navy have entered into war with America and England at dawn today, December 8, in the western Pacific Ocean."

Our excitement reached its highest pitch. Some soldiers could be seen weeping from emotion. Some sat at attention in their beds and worshipped reverently in the direction of the Palace. As for me, a face flickered in my mind for a few minutes, it was that of my husband, on duty at a certain naval academy.

How tensely he must be waiting for that day when he will be able to serve his country. Or perhaps he is already on the battleground. I could feel an affection, deep and solemn, flow like an electric wave through me for my husband, whose whereabouts I did not know.

At 11:45 a.m. the Imperial Rescript, declaring war on the two countries, was issued, and subsequently the battle around Hawaii was broadcast.

We nurses assembled before the hospital shrine and reverently worshipped from afar the Imperial Palace, unmindful of the cold wind that blew upon us. We then sang the national anthem, after which we prayed for the nation's victory.

The millions of people at home must be standing like us at this very moment, with their heads bowed, and weeping with emotion. The two children that I had left behind —how were their innocent hearts meeting this historic occasion? How I wished to fly to them and hug them close to my heart! Then I wanted to tell them quietly, and encouragingly, "I will do my best too, so you children must become good strong children of Japan."

I could feel my face becoming flushed from intense excitement. A year had passed since my departure, but I had never felt my husband and children so close to me as upon that day. "We are fighting together as one under the Japanese flag." This feeling swept through me again and again, and with a new resolve and inspiration, I went about my duties.

The Head Nurse

The head nurse was taken ill. She had contracted typhoid fever, despite our scrupulous care in disinfecting everything.

We went to see her whenever we had time. The patients in the quarantine quarters inquired about her whenever they saw us.

"There is nothing to worry about," we told them, but our hearts became heavier as the days wore on.

The army surgeon looked grave and anxious. The head nurse's condition became worse every day. Even while panting from high fever, she would smile, saying, "The soldiers have been so thankful that I have nothing to regret even if I should die now."

A message reporting her serious condition was wired to her home. She also had three sweet daughters at home. How alarmed they would be at the news. What if I were in her place? But somehow I felt that should such a time come, I, too, like the head nurse, could meet death calmly.

Walking with convalescing patients through the wide hospital compound, I felt anew the importance of our duties.

Spring came quietly even to a near-by wild and deserted plain. The dull water in the creeks shone somberly in the sun, and although the wind still chilled us, the thin branches of the willows were showing light green signs of spring.

The battlefield of Tachenchen lay before us. Large holes bored by cannon shells still gaped here and there giving evidence of the fierceness of the past battle. Numerous bullet holes could also be seen on the walls of the crumbled farm houses.

Perhaps our prayers had been heard. The condition of the head nurse miraculously took a turn for the better and the day finally came when the patients as well as we could rejoice from the bottom of our hearts. Thirty days later the head nurse had fully recovered and was allowed to leave her bed.

We celebrated that day with tea and cakes, a simple celebration but nonetheless imbued with our sincerity. But from that very day the head nurse went once again into her life of busy and turbulent duties. We nurses were inspired by her diligence, and went about our duties with a new vigor.

My Two Children

A very happy day arrived. I could not withhold the smile that burst upon my lips even while I walked through the sickrooms or served meals to the patients.

"Why so full of smiles, nurse? Some glad tidings from your husband?" remarked a playful patient looking into my face. Then other patients began teasing me from all parts of the room. Unable to keep the reason to myself, I let it slip out.

"I received a letter from my children. This is the first letter, and they sent their photograph too."

Then the soldiers pressed me to show it to them.

"I have a child too. There's nothing nicer than to receive a letter from a child, is there?" One patient said thoughtfully.

That night I took out once more Yoshiko's letter and the photograph of my two chubby children in my room and looked at them again and again in the dim light.

The Letter

"Dear mother,

"How are you? Thank you very much for your letter. Kuni-chan and I are fine, and we are studying hard every day. Please do not worry about us.

"I am sending you our photograph. Don't you think we have grown? Please make the soldiers get well quickly and, mother, please come back to us soon. I am wishing you the best of health, mother."

Thus ended the letter. Below, the following was written in my brother-in-law's hand:

"Although Kuniyoshi would not attend the kindergarten, saying that he was afraid of his teacher's whiskers, now that Yoshiko has started to go to the national school, he goes every day, saying that he doesn't want to be beaten by his big sister."

It was when I had been thinking of them in this manner day in and day out that I received the letter. I recalled Yoshiko crying at my departure, "Are you going to China, mother? Please don't go, mother. China is a bad place. You'll be shot to death. Please don't go." She had fretted and made me cry. And to think that that same Yoshiko had grown so big that she could write me such a nice letter.

I felt the children very, very close to me. Gently fingering the letter on my knee, I sat dreamily for a long while. A warm feeling filled my whole being.

Arousing myself, I placed the photograph on my desk and began writing down my daily record, but my eyes would unconsciously stray back to the picture. Memory after memory surged and disappeared.

Two summers ago when I had first been called to duty at the Osaka Army Hospital, I had to leave Kuniyoshi, who was still unweaned, at a village in Shimane Prefecture. A month later, my brother-in-law had unexpectedly brought my children to my elder brother's home at Osaka. I had gone to see them at night after duty through the kindness of the head nurse. Whenever I went there, the children would be sleeping soundly inside the mosquito net.

"It's mother," I would call and gently shake them. Yoshiko, who was just four at that time, would get up and blink sleepily for a while. Then suddenly she would jump at me and rub her bobbed head against my shoulder as though she did not know what to do in her joy.

Kuniyoshi, who was only two, just stared at me and did not even try to come to me. To the tiny child, I must have been only a strange woman in a nurse's uniform. My unspeakable sorrow at his indifference also came back to me.

I also recalled the day I took the children to the zoo in Nara and spent the whole day there. Being off duty for the whole day, I was in kimono. The innocent faces of the children sleeping in the tramcar, came back distinctly to me. I could even remember the weight of their heads pressed against my knees.

Then I remembered the 11th day of December, 1940. The day after I had received the telegram saying "Father dead," I was called to duty for the second time. The hurried departure . . . I had not even been able to attend my father's funeral.

"Irie-san, are you still studying? You'll ruin your health." At the words of the head nurse, who had just come in, I quickly closed my record book.

"Oh, how cute. These are your children, aren't they?" The head nurse picked up the newly arrived photograph. I looked at her, and before I was aware of it, tears had begun to run down my cheeks.

I switched off the light. A faint moonbeam played upon my bed. The sky above somewhere around Broadway Mansion far down the street was bright. The cool night breeze came through the window, carrying with it the faint scent of early summer grasses.

Care of the Soldiers

The bright summer clouds were reflected in the creek where green grasses are growing wildly. I prayed fervently, my heart filled with joy. "Children, be good and grow up healthy and strong. Look well after your home. Yours is a happy, happy home where both your father and mother can serve the country. Please be good children."

Wounded soldiers, have arrived anew from the front. I take off their muddy clothes and wash their bodies, crying and saying to myself, "Thank you. You have gone through so much for us."

The soldiers, too, thank us again and again, even while panting painfully. "The soldiers have been so thankful. I have nothing to regret even if I should die now." These words of the head nurse come back to me.

"Don't let the patients get bedsore. It would be a disgrace to the nurse." The head nurse would tell us repeatedly. There would be no excuse for us if we were to let any such thing happen. We work diligently, giving our whole attention to everything we do.

We give nutrition injections while treating the sicknesses and the wounds. Camphor injections have to be given also. The quarantine quarters are a battlefield where invisible bombs are flying about constantly. Nothing can be slighted.

I go back to my room, completely exhausted. In these busy times, two or three hours of sleep is all we can get.

A letter from Yoshiko has come again, this time with her report card and a picture she has drawn. Her grades, concerning which I have been quite worried, are not bad. The "excellent" on the picture also pleases me immensely. I can almost recall her drawing the picture with her head a little inclined to one side.

On my last holiday, I bought a box of candies and sent it to them. I wonder how they liked them. I have had no answer yet. (M.T.)
(By Chieko Irie, in the Fujin Koron)

Brown Sails Upon the Sea

It is the dawning of the Spring,
Yet does it seem to me
The brown leaves of the Fall
Scattered beyond recall
Float on the jewelled sea!

Loyalty And Devotion Bound Vassal To Lord

Singing of Insects Delights Everyone In Country or City

Mushikiki, or listening to insect music, is one of the favorite pastimes of summer and early autumn. In the country, men, women and children go out to catch the sweet singing insects, which they put in bamboo cages and hang under the eaves of their houses. In towns, the Mushiuri, or Insect Seller, is a familiar figure who sells every kind of singing insect.

NOGUCHI'S FINDINGS ASTONISHED WORLD

(Continued From Column 2)

ease and died because he had postponed his return to his native land for two weeks. The time for his death finally came, and he was dying after accomplishing something according to his life-belief. Perhaps it was his mission to die in the tropical region of West Africa as a soldier of science.

Death in Accra

On the morning of May 20, nine days after he was first attacked by the disease, he had a convulsion and subsequently fell into an unconscious state. In his delirium, he talked about Japan and his mother. One day when he was completely weakened, he asked Mr. Young, "Are you all right?" "I am pretty well." Young answered. Then Dr. Noguchi muttered, "I don't know." Those were his last words.

The people of Accra all grieved over the loss of this world-famous scientist. The grief of Mr. Young who had loved Dr. Noguchi as a brother need only to be imagined. He too contracted the same disease on the 29th of the same month and soon followed his beloved friend.

The boat carrying the body of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi left Accra at noon on May 2. At noon on June 13th, it reached New York, and at 10 a.m. on the 15th, a funeral was held at the Rockefeller Medical Institute, which was like a home to the dead scientist. He had worked there for 25 years.

Funeral in New York

On the roof of the Institute drooped the Rising-Sun Flag at half mast, and in the front yard flew the Stars and Stripes also at half mast. The funeral rite opened with a sermon by the Rev. Forthdeck, was followed by a message of condolence by John D. Rockefeller, son of the founder of the Institute, and closed with a memorial address by the head of the Institute, Flecksner, who had been deeply attached to Dr. Noguchi.

A prayer followed and the coffin, buried among beautiful and fragrant flowers, was taken to the Woodlawn Cemetery amidst the tears of his wife Maizie and many representatives of both Japan and America.

The news of Hideyo Noguchi's death soon spread throughout the world. Every newspaper and magazine wrote of his great work and expressed its grief over his death. And in every one of these articles he was eulogized as being the benefactor of mankind.

Imperial Decoration

On May 21, the very day his body had left Accra, the land of his death, he was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, Double Rayed. His soul back in his own native land from across the Pacific must have cried with joy together with that of his mother over the boundless benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor.

On the compound of the Choshoji Temple on the shore of Lake Inawashiro, Fukushima Prefecture, stands his gravestone side by side with that of his parents to remind the world of his great life.

The Lightning

Minamoto No Jun
10th Century

Out of the murky clouds the lightning's glare
Dimly reveals the brooding Autumn plain,
Shown for an instant in its 'broidery rare,
Then the dense darkness covers it again.
Such is our life, an instant in the light,
Then the Unknown, impenetrable night!

The Moon-Lord's Elixir

(Manyoshu)

Let the great mountains' lofty pinnacles
Tower, till they touch the Ladder of the Skies,
Up which ascending, to the Moon-Lord's realm
Thence I may bring all humbly to my lord
Elixir for renewal of his youth,
In fadeless beauty and undying strength!

Petty Retainers and Samurai Rendered Military Service To Master

LOOSE LIFE FROWNED UPON

Particular Importance Was Attached to Care of Health

A samurai who is a cavalier and is favored with a salary by his lord must not call his life or his person his own. But among those who render military service there are two types.

There are the petty retainers and Chugen or attendants and so on who get no leisure either day or night but have to work hard all the time, but who are not necessarily bound to lay down their lives for their master and so cannot be considered culpable if they do not show themselves specially trained or skilled in martial exercises. For they are really only employees who sell their labor as workers and nothing else.

But the Bushi or Samurai is quite different, for he is a servant who gives his life as well. His lord too is a similar vassal but on a different scale, for should any trouble arise in the Empire he also has to render military service suitable to his status. That is to say, if he has a fief of 100,000 koku he has to provide 170 horsemen, 60 foot archers, 350 match-lock-men, 150 spearmen and 20 banners according to the status of the Shogun's government, while the number of his men beyond this is according to his inclination and the capacity of his commander.

And beside this force that he has to lead out to war he must also have a sufficient number of men left behind in his castle town to protect it against attack. So that though he does not need them all the time he has to maintain a large number of samurai of all kinds. And among these there are a number who are incapable or who are born crippled or who seem wanting in spirit, but whose defects are magnanimously overlooked so that they can continue to draw their hereditary salaries.

Therefore, what a retainer ought to bear in mind is how many are the retainers of all the lords of provinces and castles in the whole Empire of Japan who are thus bound to their masters by such mutual ties of affinity and who are receiving from them very considerable emoluments, in that for instance such a small salary as a hundred koku will in ten years amount to a thousand koku, and if it has been paid for several generations to the family for very many tens of years, what a very large sum will it not amount to?

And in return for all this great favor the retainer does his ordinary peacetime duty as guard or company officer or inspector; a commonplace sort of performance that can scarcely be called outstanding service.

But there may be at any time a sudden call to arms and then he may take his place in the ranks as a leading spearman, or, if it is an attack on a castle, as a vanguard horseman, or, if his side has a reverse, as a rear-guard in the retreat, or, if his quality is equal to it, he may even take the place of his lord or commander and give his life for them under the arrow-hail of the foe and die a splendid death where he stands without yielding an inch.

Then indeed is the deepest sense of service is the samurai when he steels his resolution and shouts, "Marishiten be my witness I will show you a deed that no other shall do!" And since to achieve this height of devotion he cannot call his body or soul his own, and he never knows when he may not have to render such service to his lord, he must take particular care not to damage his health by over-eating or drinking or sex indulgence; neither must be regard death on the mats at home as his proper end. Much more must he be on his guard against disputes and quarrels with his comrades that may lead to blows, and risk the useless waste of lives in a disloyal and undutiful manner.

To this end it is essential to think carefully before you speak, for it is out of words that disputes arise. And when disputes grow hot abuse is apt to follow, and when one samurai abuses another the affair can hardly end amicably. So if there is any risk of a dispute, remember that your life does not belong to you but to your lord, and so control your temper that the matter goes no further, for such is the duty of a discreet and loyal samurai.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY MOUNTS IN MANCHOU

Combined Capital Invested There Aggregates ¥7,994,114,000 at End of 1941

Reflecting mounting industrial activities in Manchoukuo, the combined capital of companies, principally industrial firms, in Manchoukuo including the Kwantung Leased Territory, aggregated ¥7,994,114,000 (¥5,396,450,000 paid-up) involving 6,291 concerns, at the end of 1941, the Economic Ministry of Manchoukuo at Hsinking revealed Monday.

Of the total number of companies surveyed, 2,395 concerns were joint-stock companies involving a combined authorized capital of ¥7,716,620,000 (¥5,396,450,000 paid-up) while unlimited partnerships numbered 1,410 with a combined capital of ¥110,870,000. Limited partnerships numbered 2,486 aggregating ¥167,285,000, the ministerial report disclosed.

Classified by industry, communications and transportation companies involving 198 concerns topped the list in the value of capital, accounting for ¥1,754,446,000 (¥1,136,747,000 paid-up) while 180 mining companies ranked second with a combined capital of ¥1,108,728,000 (¥934,091,000 paid-up), according to the report.

Commerce and trade concerns came third, involving 2,712 companies and accounting for ¥948,057,000 (¥369,007,000 paid-up), while 191 banking institutions carried a combined capital of ¥675,811,000 (¥568,200,000 paid-up), the Ministry reported.

JOINT BODIES IN C. CHINA TO KEEP PRICE STABILITY

Committees Composed of Japanese and Chinese Will Be Set Up in Key Cities

Joint Sino-Japanese committees will be established in key cities in Central China to devise measures to maintain the stability of prices, it was announced in a statement issued recently by the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board.

The announcement declared that in view of the upward tendency of prices which has been affecting the lives of the people, as well as the economic system of North China following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the authorities have decided to establish and carry out a comprehensive price policy to meet the situation, bearing in mind the fact that a new currency policy is in the process of materialization.

For this purpose the statement revealed, a central and also local price policy committees, composed of Chinese and Japanese representatives, will be set up at important points in Central China. The committees will enlist the cooperation of various Chinese and Japanese circles concerned.

The statement pointed out that in view of the special political and economic position of Shanghai, an independent Shaghai Price Policy Commission will be established which will work toward the same end in cooperation with the other committees and the authorities concerned.

In this manner, the statement stressed, price control measures, which hitherto were carried out only locally, will be brought under a single principle which will be applied similarly in all parts of Central China.

It was revealed in the statement that the new policy will not be applied to the Hankow area where the military and other authorities will look after the price situation.

3 CONCERNS TO DEVELOP ALUMINUM IN CHOSEN

Japan Nitrogen and Other Companies to Start Large-Scale Production of Metal

Close on the heels of the production of aluminum by the Showa Steel Manufacturing Company at its new mill at Chinnampo, Chosen, the Japan Nitrogen Company and the Sumitomo interests will start the positive development of aluminum resources in Chosen in the near future.

The Japan Nitrogen Company has decided to erect a giant aluminum plant at Shingishu, Chosen, where a large-scale production of the light metal will be commenced by utilizing bauxite.

The Sumitomo interests also has drafted a large-scale aluminum production plan and is now scanning for a proper site to set up its plant in Chosen.

Meanwhile, the Kobe Steel Works is understood to be planning the expansion of its magnesium plant at Shingishu for the production of aluminum with bauxite.

Tempering for Shipbuilding

Every metal plate to be riveted on in shipbuilding must be thoroughly tempered to withstand the heavy sea pressure. Shown is a tempering furnace with a tempering machine in the background. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

PRODUCTIVITY LIMIT REACHED IN BRITAIN

Industrial Capacity Cannot Be Raised to a Higher Pitch, Says Returning Scribe

"British productive capacity has reached its limit. If it is artificially raised to a higher pitch, general maladjustments of serious proportions are sure to appear," declared Shinichiro Kudo, former Nichi Nichi London bureau chief Saturday, reporting from Lourenco Marques.

Asserting that his statements were not only personal observations but a summary of expert opinion, the returning newsman further declared that the greatest problem facing British industry today is the lack of manpower. British reserves of labor, he continued, have been heavily drawn from already and the "fountain is almost dry."

Commenting on other aspects of economic problems facing Britain, Mr. Kudo continued that in spite of the 40 per cent increase in treasury receipts which counteracts the inflationary tendencies brought about by a 50 per cent increase in currency circulation, the British Government has to use strong measures to suppress purchasing power.

Britain's available shipping facilities, Mr. Kudo said, have reached the danger point. Quoting reliable sources, he continued that the estimated total tonnage of Britsh shipping was about 17,000,000 tons of which 5,000,000 tons are used for direct war purposes or for communications with the colonies.

Of the remaining 12,000,000 tons, 30 or 40 per cent must be subtracted for depreciation and idle ships either resting or being repaired in dockyards, he said, therefore only about 7,000,000 tons are actually available for maintaining Britain's national subsistence.

He added this 7,000,000-ton figure represents the minimum tonnage with which Britain can exist and is approximately equal to the shipping it possessed during the World War. The future of Britain in shipping, Mr. Kudo asserted, depends on whether the speed of American shipbuilding can keep ahead of the terrific toll now being taken of Allied shipping.

COBALT PRODUCTION WILL BE INCREASED

Leading Domestic Concerns Will Start Output of Material on Industrial Scale

Further progress will be made in Japan's steel industry as the production of cobalt, an indispensable material for the production of high-grade steel, will soon be carried on by four leading mining companies, the Ishiwara Industrial Company, the Sumitomo Mining Company, the Mitsubishi Mining Company and the Toa Chemical Company, the Asahi reported Monday morning.

The paper went on to point out that prior to the outbreak of the European conflict Japan depended almost entirely on overseas supplies of cobalt.

To cope with the complete suspension of cobalt imports following the outbreak of the war, experts of the four mining concerns made exhaustive studies of technical processes to produce cobalt domestically. They succeeded in discovering special processes.

According to the Asahi, the four companies, with the assistance of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, will start the production of cobalt on an industrial scale shortly.

BEARS ARE RESISTED BY FIRM UNDERTONE

Asahi Glass Makes Spirited Rally of ¥1.90 at One Bound —Other Gains Recorded

Reflecting the resistent undertone toward the close of Tuesday's afternoon session, the Tokyo Stock Exchange began to show signs of recovery yesterday.

In the long-term section, for instance, Asahi Glass recorded a spirited comeback with an impressive gain of ¥1.90 at one bound, and Tokyo Rayon rallied ¥1.10, Nichiman Hemp Industrial, and Kokura Steel ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was noticeably strong and fairly good gains were recorded. N.Y.K. picked up ¥1.40 and its new ¥1.20.

The spot market was likewise firm, and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Industrial, old and new, stepped up ¥1.50 and ¥1.80 respectively.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.40, N.Y.K. ¥110.80, its new ¥04.30, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥99.60, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥84.60, S.M.R. ¥73.60 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥88.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Oct.	Nov.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)		u .6	73.3	....
Do, new (25)	42.6			
Kanebo, new (25)	100.2	u .4	100.6	100.7
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)		u .1	....	84.3
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.4	u .3	....	109.7
Do. new (37½)	93.9	....	93.9	93.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	84.3	d .7	....	85.5
Uraga Dock (50)		u .2	....	91.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	88.9	d .1	89.7	90.4
Hitachi Works (50)		d 2	....	76.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind	66.8	d .6	....	67.1
Third Section				
Japan Nickel	44.0	....	43.2	43.1
Japan Piston Ring	89.3	d1.1	89.4	90.4
Furukawa Industry	98.2	u .6	....	....
Mitsubishi Machinery	143.5	d .5	143.6	143.2
Japan Carbon	89.5	u .1	89.8	....

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.75	107.75	107.75	107.75
Second 5%	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.70
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.3	131.4	131.2	131.4
N. Y. K., old	109.8	110.0	109.5	109.8
Do. new	93.3	93.3	93.3	94.3
Kanebo Spinning	152.0	152.0	152.0	....
Do. new	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	84.0	84.1	83.7	84.6
Osaka Stock. new	70.5	70.5	70.3	70.7
Japan Steel Tube	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.3
Japan Oil	77.1	77.1	76.9	77.4
S. M. Railway	73.5	....	....	73.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	88.9	....	....	88.9
Hitachi Works	77.4	77.5	77.3	77.3
Japan Mining	57.3	....	....	....
Manchuria Ind	58.0	58.2	58.0	58.0

SILK MART MARKED BY STEADY FEELING

Total Arrivals for August at Yokohama and Kobe Aggregate 28,373½ Bales

The spot raw silk market continued to be fairly steady during last week, with daily turnovers of 500 to 700 bales at prices supported, the week-end standard price realized being ¥1,522.50 for white 14/15 deniers, grade D, ¥1,492.50 for white 20/22 deniers, grade A and ¥1,437.50 for yellow 20/22 deniers, grade A. The futures market was extremely tranquil.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild gives in its monthly returns for August the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe for the month as 28,373½ bales as against 29,344 bales for August, 1941, showing a decrease of 970½ bales, or 3.3%, and the total re-shipments from both ports as 17,091 bales as against 20,884½ bales a year ago, denoting a falling off of 3,793½ bales, or 18%. This reduction in supply and demand resulted in an increase in the stocks brought over to September, which amounted to 19,058 bales, a gain of 2,330 bales, or 14% over the beginning of August.

The diminished re-shipments were brought about, it is believed, by the holding off of buying by the provincials in the present transitory period from the old system of the silk weaving industry to the new, and the demand will return to the normal condition of activity as soon as the system is readjusted.

Proportions

The arrivals for August show new and old silk in proportions much against the general expectation and those for the same month last year, the new silk amounting to 24,674 bales, or 87% of the total, and the old silk to 3,699 bales, or 13% of it as against 73.5% and 26.5% respectively a year ago. This is inconsistent with the previous talk on the market of so much rich supply of old cocoons in the hands of reelers as to make it certain that old silk would be shipped still in pretty good volumes.

An allocation of textile goods for export to Thailand and French Indo-China for the October to December period will reportedly be decided probably at an early date. It is unknown how much will be allocated, but it is supposed that at the most the quantity will be little larger than that for the July to September period. The goods allocated for the last period are said to have been disposed of very rapidly to both countries, which had been seriously troubled from the extreme shortage of supply.

The establishment of the Rayon and Silk Control Association and the inevitability of the dissolution in consequence of the existing National Silk and Rayon Manufacturers' Federations, hitherto conducting the business of control over the production of silk and rayon fabrics, are necessitating the formation of an organization to take their place, and the matter has been under the careful deliberation of both Federations' executives. It is reported that a plan formed in consequence was submitted to a meeting of the Organization Preparation Committee on September 5 and was adopted by it after an adequate discussion. The organization will be in the form of a control company with a capital of ¥40,000,000.

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Finding of Hematite Deposits in Johore Enables Koichi Ishihara, Industrial and Shipping Magnate, to Wrest Success From Failure

"Satisfactory development of the southern regions is a very hard task, involving much thought and great pains. Tenacity of purpose to the very last is most essential," So says Koichiro Ishihara, chairman of the board of directors of the Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun (Industrial and Shipping) K.K., whose enterprises are steadily gaining in importance with the progress of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere construction work.

Chairman Ishihara is not a mere lip-advocate of southerly advance, but has actually practised his preaching over an extended period to date. The time has at last come for his long years of perseverance and painstaking efforts under adverse conditions to be rewarded in the form of phenomenal development and expansion now being enjeyed by his Company, which is regarded as the vanguard of the economic construction campaign in Greater East Asia.

Reviewing the series of hardships and tribulations which Mr. Ishihara has undergone in bringing up the Company to its present status, an article in a recent issue of the magazine Diamond runs as follows:

Discovers Hematite

It was way back in the spring of 1916 that Chairman Ishihara, in a virile spirit and with firm determination, embarked on his adventure to the South Seas accompanied by his wife, a daughter who was then only three years old, and two friends. He was then 27 years of age. They made for Panchor, Batu Pahat Province in the Kingdom of Johore, 80 miles north of Singapore, where they joined the two younger brothers of Mr. Ishihara who had been waiting for their arrival there. They constructed a log cabin and took to primitive life.

Little did they anticipate that the feeling of queerness which crossed their minds the moment they landed at Singapore and saw the brown gravel with which the road in the botanical garden was liberally covered would in later days lead them to a better fortune. The sole desire of the three brothers was to open a rubber plantation, for which they toiled and moiled from morning till night, but the development work in the torrid zone spelled a series of hardships and difficulties. Their only consolation was the growth of the gum-trees and the sitting around on the balcony after the day's labor was over.

In the meantime, however, their enterprise proved unsuccessful and the difficulties of living began to weigh heavy on them. The sum of ¥2,000, which they had raised before his departure from the home country by disposing of the land inherited from their ancestors, ran very low, and they had to wait five years before the gum-trees might prove of any help to them. It was about this time that under the beautiful light of the Southern Cross, the three brothers, with a feeling of despair, talked about the inevitability of returning to their native province utterly ruined.

Perseveres

Adversity arouses man to action and fortune smiles only on those who exert themselves. The spirited young men at last hit on a plan of making use of the brown gravel picked up on landing at Singapore. This inspiration was certainly a godsend. The brown gravel in question was hematite of a very high grade.

The subsequent two years and a half were spent in search of iron resources in the wooded depth of mountains in Batu Pahat in the teeth of all difficulties of living until they came across a big outcrop amongst a jungle at the top of Mt. Sri Medon which the human foot had never yet trodden. The greater prosperity of the iron industry in our country owes much to the discovery of this excellent ore.

It was in September, 1920 that the company was established under the style of the South Seas Mining Co. as a joint stock partnership capitalized at ¥100,000. At first the business was not prosperous, but commencing with the fourth year of its establishment, it began to pay. Subsequently the designation of the Company was changed to the present one simultaneously with an increase in its capital to ¥1,500,000.

Capital Mounts

In March, 1934, the organization was changed from a partnership to a joint-stock company with an increase in capital to ¥2,400,000, which was further enlarged on four occasions until the ¥30,000,000 mark was reached in February, 1939. Later, as a consequence of annexation of the Karafuto Industrial Co., ¥2,000,000 more was added followed by a further addition of ¥21,000,000 in August, 1940, bringing the total amount of capital to ¥53,000,000. It is reported that a decision has been reached recently on the return of President Shinsaburo Ishihara from an inspection trip through the southern regions to increase the capital to double the present amount.

Chairman Ishihara is now 52 years old, full of vigor and energy. He is one of the foremost men of the business world in administrative capacity and actual knowledge of the southern regions. He is also one of those men who first advanced the view that the United States and Britain should be thoroughly chastised. In September, 1931, when the Manchurian Affair broke out, he came back to his home country from the south, seeing that a national crisis had arrived and has settled down at home since then. At one time he earnestly preached for the clarification of our national constitution as the leader of the Meirin-kai Society formed for that purpose, at the same time stressing the necessity of dealing punishment to America and Britain. On that score he was prohibited from entering the British possessions, but the incident has never retarded his zeal and enthusiasm toward management of his business in the south.

The remarkable expansion and development of the Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun are, of course, due to the versatility of the Chairman and the strenuous efforts of the three brothers who devoted themselves in a solid combination amid hostile peoples and even at the risk of their lives to the development of iron resources which their country needed. But mention must be made of the well-directed guidance and encouragement given by the father of the three brothers, Chotaro Ishihara, who helped them to give full play to their high abilities and talents in the cause of their country.

No Sincerity Shown By U.S. Authorities

(Continued from Page 6)

pleading that time was not yet ripe for it. Finally on November 26, in an attitude to impose upon the Japanese Government those principles it has persistently maintained, the American Government made a proposal totally ignoring Japanese claims.

"As for the China question, which constituted an important subject of the negotiation, the Japanese Government showed a most conciliatory attitude. As for the principle of non-discrimination in international commerce, advocated by the American government, the Japanese Government expressed its desire to see the said principle applied throughout the world, and declared that along with the actual practice of this principle in the world, the Japanese Government would endeavor to apply the same in the Pacific area, including China, and made it clear that Japan had no intention of excluding from China economic activities of third Powers pursued on an equitable basis. Furthermore, as regards the question of withdrawing troops from French Indo-China, the Japanese Government even volunteered to carry out an immediate evacuation of troops from Southern French Indo-China as a measure of easing the situation.

"On the other hand, the American government, always holding fast to theories in disregard of realities, and refusing to yield an inch on its impractical principles, caused undue delays in the negotiation.

Conspires With British

"It is impossible not to reach the conclusion that the American government desires to maintain and strengthen, in collusion with Great Britain and other Powers, its dominant position it has hitherto occupied not only in China but in other areas of East Asia. It is a fact of history that the countries of East Asia, for the past hundred years or more, have been compelled to observe the status quo under the Anglo-American policy of imperialistic exploitation and to sacrifice themselves to the prosperity of the two nations. The Japanese Government cannot tolerate the perpetuation of such a situation since it directly runs counter to Japan's fundamental policy to enable all nations to enjoy each its proper place in the world.

"All the items demanded of Japan by the American government regarding China, such as wholesale evacuation of troops or unconditional application of the principle of non-discrimination in international commerce, ignore the actual conditions of China, and are calculated to destroy Japan's position as the stabilizing factor of East Asia. The attitude of the American government in demanding Japan not to support militarily, politically or economically any regime other than the regime at Chungking, disregarding thereby the existence of the Nanking government, shatters the very basis of the present negotiation. This demand of the American government falling, as it does, in line with its above-mentioned refusal to cease from aiding the Chungking regime, demonstrates clearly the intention of the American government to obstruct the restoration of normal relations between Japan and China and the return of peace to East Asia.

"Obviously, it was the intention of the American government to conspire with Great Britain and other countries to obstruct Japan's efforts toward the establishment of peace through the creation of a New Order in East Asia, and especially to preserve Anglo-American rights and interests by keeping Japan and China at war. This intention has been revealed clearly during the course of the present negotiation. Thus, the earnest hope of the Japanese Government to adjust Japanese-American relations and to preserve and promote the peace of the Pacific through cooperation with the American government has finally been lost.

"The Japanese Government regrets to have to notify hereby the American government that, in view of the attitude of the American government, it can not but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations."

Bill Clearings

September 8

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	284,596	171,053
Balance	33,566	18,447

MORE FILMS TO P.I. FROM JAPAN URGED

Speedy Supply of Healthy Pictures From Here to Islands Is Advocated

Speedy supply of Japanese movies to the Philippines is a matter of urgent necessity in the opinion of a Miyako reporter who has just returned from Manila.

According to investigations conducted by the Miyako reporter, the cinema world of the Philippine Islands in pre-war days were under the absolute influence of American pictures which made up for 90 per cent of all movies exhibited in the country, followed by Chinese pictures which made up for 4 per cent, and lastly Filipino pictures covering only 2 per cent. The remaining 4 per cent was supplied by various other countries including Japan.

In pre-war days Japanese pictures had been exported to the Philippines only to meet the demand of the Japanese residents there. As stated above, the number of Japanese pictures exported to that country was very small. Nevertheless, from 1934 till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Nikkatsu exported 44 pictures to that country, Shochiku 33, and other companies several culture pictures. For reasons unknown, Toho and Shinko exported none of their films to that country.

Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were about 300 cinema theaters throughout that country, besides a few belonging to sugar factories, the U.S. garrison barracks, the U. S. garrison hospitals, etc. The theaters were generally open at noon sharp.

Small Scale Production

The number of movie producing companies on the islands was 17. Some of them were very small, and were producing only one film a year, or one in two. The total number of films produced yearly averaged about 100 including news pictures, the cost of production per film ranging between 50,000 to 300,000 pesos.

The masses of the Filipino people used to go in for American pictures representing the vulgar taste of the yankees. Consequently, the native pictures were fashioned after the mean taste of the illbred yankees. This makes it rather difficult to popularize movies representing the elegant taste of the educated Japanese people. Another difficulty standing in the way of Japanese producers for Filipino consumption is the large number of languages spoken on the island, although Tagalog is recognized as the standard language for all natives of that country. In fact, however, they speak as many as fifty different languages, which renders it extremely difficult to supply them with talkies.

Upon the capture of the Philippine Islands, the Japanese authorities concerned started disposal of the American and Chinese pictures in the hands of the cinema proprietors in that country. Many of the pictures are not satisfactory from the Japanese point of view as a matter of course. The authorities concerned are desirous of destroying them as soon as they are replaced by suitable Japanese pictures. Producers of Japanese films are required to supply the Filipino people with healthy Japanese films with the least possible delay.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.4	— .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.3	+ 1.20
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	99.6	+ .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.75	Same

STEEL PLANT IS CREATED BY MITSUBISHI INTEREST

New Concern Capitalized at ¥30,000,000 Is Headed by Shintaro Motora

Responding to the Government policy to increase steel production, the Mitsubishi interests created a ¥30,000,000 Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing Company by expanding the Nagasaki Steel Works of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

The new concern is expected to increase its capital to ¥50,000,000 in the near future by absorption of the existing Mitsubishi Steel Materials Company, it is understood.

Shintaro Motora Vice-President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd, is the President of the new steel firm.

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Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1942

Roosevelt's Labor Day Speech

President Roosevelt's Labor Day address delivered on September 7 was the most somber and discouraging message ever delivered to the American people. Roosevelt, the confirmed demagogue, apparently could not get away from his theatrical habits even on this serious occasion, for he managed to slip in several totally irrelevant melodramatic anecdotes about the death of American naval aviators under Japanese attack. But the tone and content of the greater part of this latest presidential message revealed a most dismal and disheartening prospect for the American nation which Roosevelt himself obviously has come to recognize. There was little of his usual jocular facetiousness or the usual hollow oratory about freedom and civilization. This speech was the tense plea of a desperate dictator caught in a trap of his own contriving, appealing for yet more tyrannical powers with which he vainly hopes to force his way out of his hopeless dilemma.

The outstanding fact which Roosevelt admitted in his speech was that the American nation is not succeeding in its war efforts. Here are his exact words: "How are we playing our part back home in winning this war? The answer is that we are not doing enough."

As the result, Roosevelt went on to say, the United States is threatened with a serious domestic economic crisis of overwhelming urgency. Living costs are spiraling upward with unexpected speed and the specter of a disastrous inflation has come to haunt the economic structure of the nation. Utter chaos is in prospect.

How serious this danger is, Roosevelt in his desperation made no attempt to conceal. He admitted that unless something drastic is done immediately, the cost of living will get well out of hand. "The whole economic system will stagger, prices and wages will go up so rapidly that the entire production program will be in danger, the cost of the war paid by taxpayers will jump beyond all present calculations. . . . This would have a demoralizing effect on our people, soldiers and civilians alike." Such were Roosevelt's own words.

But the strange thing about this dismal picture is that Roosevelt blames Congress and the American people for having brought this situation to pass. Congress has failed to take adequate measures to control prices, he claims. Congress has played favorites and, by granting preferential treatment to the farmers, has upset the whole program of economic stabilization. This act of favoritism has created a vicious circle which is leading to higher and yet higher prices and wages until disastrous inflation now stalks the nation. That is Roosevelt's explanation.

Roosevelt also blames the American people. They are not doing enough, he accuses. "The nation must have more money to run the war. People must stop spending for luxuries. Our country needs a far greater share of our income, for this is a global war and it will cost this nation nearly a hundred billion dollars in 1943." And revealing what he really thinks about his own people, he admonishes them: "Battles are not won by soldiers or sailors who think first of their own personal safety. And wars are not won by peoples who are concerned primarily with their own comfort, their own convenience, or their own pocketbook."

Then, not content with villifying Congress and the American people, Roosevelt revealed his real object when he went on to say that he has called upon Congress to confer upon him extraordinary dictatorial powers to exercise sweeping control over the economic activities of the nation. If Congress should fail to act promptly enough in giving him these powers, he will seize them arbitrarily without further ado, he threatened. "As I said in message to Congress, in the event that Congress should fail to act or act inadequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act." Are these not the words of a baffled and desperate dictator?

Strange are both Roosevelt's explanation and his proposed remedy. Does he not remember that it was not Congress nor the American people but he himself and his false New Deal philosophy which has brought on the inflation? Does he not realize that his flirting with war and his final entrapment in the hostilities which he invited only accelerated the fatal process of inflation? How, after having committed these mistakes, does he think that the conferring of additional dictatorial powers upon him will improve the situation?

Anyone who recalls the program of the Rooseveltian New Deal of the last few years knows that the present inflation which threatens the United States is but the logical consequences of Roosevelt's own policy. Did not Roosevelt beguile both Congress and the American people into authorizing the spending of hundreds of billions of dollars, sums unprecedented in the history of the world, for useless make-work projects on the false assumption that reckless squandering of a mortgaged future would bring prosperity? The result was only to produce a temporary tinsel covering of prosperity, but in the end the reckoning had to come. To postpone the day of reckoning, to cover up the essential failure of the New Deal, Roosevelt fanned the dangers of war and launched on an unprecedented armament program, hoping that an armament boom would prove to be an economic panacea where mere boondoggling had proved wanting. But flirting with the flames of war only caused the United States to be caught up in the holocaust, and now the inevitable nemesis of inflation has come with a rush more powerful than ever.

And all that Roosevelt can propose in the face of the disaster which threatens his nation is the conferring of more power upon him! Has he not caused enough damage already? Has he not brought enough grief to America? Were these not the result of having given him too much power to do as he capriciously pleased in the past? Why, after all these errors of his, can anyone think that giving him additional powers will turn out any better?

The American people must be disillusioned indeed when they contemplate the dismal prospect which has come to face them. America, which by the bountiful blessings of Nature should be the most prosperous nation in the world, faced with the prospect of economic chaos! And their leader a tyrant with an unquenchable thirst for power, a megalomaniac who despite all his past blunders believes that he alone is capable of standing at the helm. A man who first rode into power by promising salvation from depression through the New Deal and failed! A man who rode into power for the second term by covering up his first failure through prodigious spending on politically profitable projects! A man who rode into power for an unprecedented third term by thumping on the drums of war and adding the prodigious armament expenditures to the already unbelievably tremendous political doles! And now the war has come and with it the day of reckoning. No wonder inflation has started! It was the natural and inescapable consequence of all that Roosevelt has been doing for the past 10 years.

And yet, Roosevelt tries to shift the blame on Congress and the American people and in his blind egotism has the temerity to assert that the only remedy is to grant even more power to him. America is already on the brink of disaster. To confer more power upon the man who has led her this far is only to hurry the plunge into the abyss of ruin.

Description of Liberia

Liberia is an independent nation with a democratic form of government with its capital at Monrovia. It was established in 1847 by freed Negro slaves from America. The citizens of this nation, whose forefathers were slaves in America, are of a totally distinct race from the indigenous tribes and friction between them is often and bloody. It has barely maintained its independence through American protection. Agriculture is the principal occupation and mines and forests have not been fully developed.

A Year Ago Today

September 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The New York Times which recently has been becoming more like a yellow sheet urged in an editorial today that President Roosevelt authorize, as a matter of principle, that American warships henceforth fire first whenever they spot a German submarine within striking distance of the sea lanes to Iceland, and this, in spite of the fact, that the United States was not at war with Germany.

With irrational logic, the N.Y. Times said: "When a German submarine ignores this warning and invades this vital safety zone, we need not wait for it to fire first. It is the business of the United States navy to sink it or drive it out."

* * *

Liangpao, important enemy base in northwestern Honan Province, and other military bases in the same sector are now being severely bombarded by two Japanese detachments which commenced their activities since September 5. Railroad tracks were heavily damaged while field-gun emplacements and five-gun observation posts were blown to smithereens. Two bridges and nine enemy boats were also destroyed by the Japanese.

WORKING BASIS FOR ECONOMY OF GREATER EAST ASIA STUDIED

Present Guiding Principle Must Be to Concentrate All Efforts on Munitions Industry

By HARUYOSHI AIKAWA
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

Where is the principle of economics that can be used effectively as a basis for the tremendous work of our national defense and the constructional work imposed upon our nation?

In looking back over the course Japanese economics has taken, we see that the constructional revolution of East Asia economy which has our economy as its axis has shown frequent changes in the course of its development, partly as a result of the control applied to it by the Government.

Our national economy is now confronted with two vital questions, (1) reorganization of our industry for the betterment of its interior construction and (2) vigorous pushing of the projected control of all our national activities in view of the necessity of strengthening national defense economy, which entails a complete reorganization of our economy and the establishment of an effective control by the State, and also an alteration of the construction of our economy.

Difficult Trail

The course our economy has taken for the reorganization of its construction has been a thorny one, with no parallel in the world. The revolutionary process of our economy was started 10 years ago when Manchoukuo was founded, and the maintenance of the vital part of the Japanese heavy industry as well as the resources necessary for it was to be guaranteed for reasons connected with national defense. It was, indeed, for this vital purpose that the Japan-Manchoukuo bloc economy was set up. This was only one of the various economic blocs created as a result of the worldwide panic of 1930. It was meant to be a preliminary to the creation of a new world economic system. A heavy shortage in the various materials or factors constituting the so-called "production capital" including the materials for the construction of the facilities necessary for the production of important raw materials, industrial skill, labor and gold reserve, etc. was at one time threatened as a result of the blockade carried out by our enemies, and the prospect of a favorable raw-material situation has opened out before us, while we have been assigned a new duty as a leader in the construction of Greater East Asia economy. The adverse factors we had been fighting up to December 8 included the following:

(a) Withdrawal of our country from the League of Nations;
(b) Development of the North China Incident into the China Affair, followed by an Anglo-American blockade against our country, stoppage of imports of foreign goods, repudiation of the Japan-American trade agreement, America's moral ban on exports to our country, freezing of Japanese assets by America.

Duties Multiplied

On the other hand, however, our duties as the leader in the construction of the Greater East Asia economy have been multiplied. Our plan for a speedy reorganization of our economic structure requires a sound economic theory. We are now busy acquiring the materials and data necessary for the formulation of an intelligent policy through the operation of numerous economic organs. It is not only necessary for us to think out a practical theory for the economic reconstruction with which we are now confronted, but we are also expected to elevate it into economic principle which is to be the foundation of a new world order. Our efforts toward the revolutionization of our economics may well be taken as a response to this expectation.

Japanese economics was still in its infancy. It was a composite of imported economic theories. The order in which these economic theories were adopted was contrary to that in which the history of our economy arranged the various economic developments in the country. When Marxian economics was introduced into our country after the termination of the first World War, efforts were made to diffuse anti-socialistic principles based upon the subjective theory of marginal utility. It is interesting to note that the best scholars who came to understand thoroughly the position of Ricardo, Smith, and others in connection with the classical theory of the orthodox political economy were the students of Marxian economy—quite an inconsistent phenomenon. Also, it is of interest to note that these scholars of economics were the economic historians who were the first to grasp the history of Japanese capitalism. It is significant that the "theory-brains" to which a remarkable improvement of our economics was credited 10 years ago suddenly fell into silence simultaneously with the deportation of Marxian economics along with the once-dominant theory of the classical economics. It was simply natural that all economic ideas at variance with the fundamental conception of our national constitution should have been completely banished, yet the loss incurred by the economic world in general as a result has been enormous.

Arrival of Control Economy

With the classical economic theory driven out, our economic world has started the so-called "control economy" after desperately striving to establish a reliable economic theory for the last 10 years. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of a reliable economic theory in our country, there occurred an influx into the country of revolutionary ideas, and as a result our economic world was thrown into utter confusion, with many heated controversies started among our economists. Politico-economics made its appearance. In the meantime, the moralization of economics came to be urged. It is no wonder that, at the time when the systematic intensification of national control is essential, the political side of economics should be strengthened to the utmost. However, the campaign for the "politicalization" and moralization of economics has been conducted unintelligently. The advocates of the campaign have, so to speak, been only going round the outskirts of every economic problem they had to tackle. As it is, the revolutionalization of economics is a matter of urgent necessity, but this must be achieved at the hands of economics itself; in other words, it should carefully examine itself and reform itself according to the results of self-inspection.

The preparation of a table diagrammatically showing how to strengthen control economy now in operation and the process Japanese economics has gone through was urged by a certain section of the public two years ago, but it has not yet been completed. The question is how to present this table intelligently. The table should:

(1) Manifest the logic of the movement of economic things, artificially yet ideally.

(2) Determine the position of the munitions industry.

(3) Deal with the self-supporting stage in the economic circulation process.

(4) Show how material-circulation and currency-circulation constitute one whole economic circulation.

This table should be designed to help bring about the creation of an effective reproduction system.

Munitions Industry

It is a theory accepted by most economists that, under the present capitalistic economy, importance is attached to the productive power of capital and the reproduction of capital, which is divisible into two sections, i.e. (1) production of capital goods and (2) the production of consumption goods or the production of means of production (machinery and other products of heavy industry) and the production of materials for consumption (all products of light industry) respectively. Most of our economists unconditionally recognize that the goods falling under (1) came off the reproduction-process. It is a question whether the consumption of all war-materials both in narrow and broad senses is an unproductive consumption; in other words, whether this sort of consumption is a final one which never comes back into the reproduction orbit. It has so far been generally held that war is a fact of life outside the sphere of economy, but it is indisputable that the War of Greater East Asia has a constructive or productive side. To be sure, war is not an economic activity, but so long as it is recognized that politics is a concentric expression of economy, there is no reason why war which is a concentric expression of politics cannot be considered as a concentric expression of economy. To any person who brands war as an entirely unproductive activity, the present war must appear to be an action tantamount to throwing all goods whether production-means, or goods for consumption into a huge crematory in the world history.

Our economy in the present wartime does not permit a single line of "peace industry" to remain as such, but wants all the industries in the country to concentrate on the production of war-materials.

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 41 dated September 13, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Reporting the Solomon Sea Battle, the Establishment of Manchoukuo, and Recollection of General Nogi.

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 3, No. 22 dated August 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. The current edition contains all important news stories at home and abroad, covering the period of the early part of August.

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Poetry Consoles the Bushi

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

(Concluded from Yesterday)

Nobunaga's follower Hideyoshi was fond of composing poems. Even as he lay on his death bed, he called for paper and ink, and wrote:

"Alas! as the dew I fall,
As the dew I vanish.
Even my Castle of Osaka
Is but a dream within a dream."

His literary inclinations are all the more remarkable, when we consider that he was not only a thoroughly busy general and a practical statesman, but in addition had not the advantages of either high birth or superior education.

And here is an instance of a warrior's poem having served a strategical purpose in war:

The Hojos, men of intense energy and ambition, had usurped the powers of the Throne some six hundred years ago. In time they presumed to banish the whole Court to the little island of Oki.

Message Learned

Learning that they were being transported into exile, Bingo no Saburo, a resolute loyalist, essayed to rescue them en route. But his forces were still small, and seeing that for the present his cause must be helpless, his greatest desire was to get word to the Imperial party of the aid soon to be forthcoming.

Now Saburo had heard of Kou Chien, an old-time Chinese king, who, after twenty years of exile, was restored to power through the efforts of a loyal vassal Fan Li. He thought, "The Imperial party will know to what I refer although the enemy guards are too illiterate to comprehend the reference."

Accordingly, he dashed off a couplet alluding to the Chinese king and his vassal, and armed with a dagger, he made his way during the night to the inn where the Imperial party had halted.

Slowly and carefully, not making a sound, he crept within the enclosure of the inn, and finally came to a great cherry tree which was the center of the inner grade. He drew his dagger, and quickly scrapped off part of the bark of the tree. Then upon the unbarked tree, he inscribed the poem:

"The heavens guarded
King Kou Chien,
Who was not without
A brave Fan Li."

As Saburo had surmised, the guards who discovered the writings on the tree trunk in the morning, innocently showed the poem to the members of the Imperial entourage, and thus unwittingly delivered the message of Bingo no Saburo to his Sovereign.

Sanetomo's Poem

Then there is the story of Sanetomo and his death-poem:

Sanetomo, of the Bakufu court at Kamakura, had a vague presentiment of peril. As a warrior, his first thought was for his trusty sword. But the poet within him also strove to speak, as it had often done in former times of crises. He picked up his writing brush, and permitted his thoughts to form the words which his instrument began to inscribe on paper.

"Though I am forth and gone,
And tenantless my home.
Forget thou not the Spring.
Oh! Plum tree by the eaves!"

Then he gave the poem to his squire, together with a lock of his hair. Events soon afterwards proved that his poem was his death-song.

Escorted by a thousand warriors, he repaired to Tsuru-ga-Oka shrine to render thanks to the patron deity of his family. Although cautioned that there was a plot against his life, he refused to wear his armor, while his sword of state he entrusted to the very one who had planned his death. Immediately after the ceremony was concluded, he was assassinated by traitors in his retinue.

Other Instances

There are many instances in the long history of the bushi in which great warriors entered battle with a song on their lips, and composed poems with their dying breath. Yorimasa, that great Minamoto chieftain who had made a gallant stand against his Heike enemies, when wounded by an arrow as he tried to protect Prince Mochihito, sat down on his iron war fan, and calmly composed his death song before he committed suicide.

An assassin, knowing the poetical predilection of his victim, accompanied his spear thrust with:

"Ah! how in moments like these
Our heart doth grudge
The light of life;'

To which the expiring Ota Dokan, builder of Tokyo Castle, made quick answer even with his last breath:

"Had not in hours of peace,
It learned to look
Lightly on life!"

And finally, here is the famous story of a death song which saved its composer's life:

A valorous warrior Yoshiiye had the enemy commander quite at his mercy. Before letting fly his arrow of execution, he taunted his victim with a poetic pun, "The koromo's fort at last is torn!"

To which Sadato the enemy replied in kind, "Since age at last its strength has worn!" attributing defeat to decrepitude rather than to his conqueror's valor.

Yoshiiye lowered his bow, and with a salute of admiration, forgave his enemy. "I cannot," he said, "put to shame one who can keep his mind in the presence of death."

Philosophers say that poetry is life. The Japanese say that Bushido is life. Small wonder that the two are not incompatible.

NO SINCERITY WAS SHOWN BY U.S. AT JAPANESE-AMERICAN PARLEY

All Just and Equitable Proposals Made by Tokyo Were Rejected by United States Government

By RYO HASEGAWA
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

Part V

On December 19, 1940, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka in an address which he delivered at the Japanese-American Society, pointed out the misinterpretation entertained by the American government with regard to the Tripartite Pact and warned that "American participation in the war and the Japanese-American war will mean the distruction of human civilization." In an effort to iron out the strained relations, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was well versed on America due to his long stay in that country some years back as a Naval Attache to Washington, was appointed to the post as Ambassador to the United States. The appointment and the development of the Japanese-American relations attracted world-wide attention.

Couple months later, on May 27, President Roosevelt bombarded the Axis Powers in his famous "fire-side chat," and although he did not directly mention our country by name, Japan was also the target of attack together with Germany and Italy. Then on June 14, both the German and Italian assets in the United States were frozen, and since our country was made an exception, it looked as if a ray of hope for better relations shone. But such a state did not exist long, because no sooner had Japan and French Indo-China concluded a Joint Defense Agreement on July 25, the American government immediately froze the Japanese assets in that country. Furthermore, the United States aligned with Great Britain, Netherlands, Australia and the Chungking regime to form and strengthen the so-called ABCD encirclement of Japan. Military preparation was emphasized in each country to intimidate Japan.

Nomura's Efforts Blocked

The untiring work which Ambassador Nomura was conducting since his arrival in the United States in April was thus brought to a stalemate. Yet the Japanese Government, under Prime Minister Prince Fumimaro Konoye, in its earnest desire to maintain peace in the Pacific and to contribute to the cause of world peace, addressed a personal message to the President of the United States on August 28. It also ordered Minister Kaname Wakasugi, who had been assisting Ambassador Nomura in Washington, back to Tokyo for consultation with the home government. Finally, Saburo Kurusu was dispatched to the American capital as a Special Envoy to assist Ambassador Nomura. The appointment was announced on November 5, and 10 days later he was already in Washington, thanks to the progress of aviation.

Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu opened their first negotiation with the President of the United States and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on November 17. Since then, seven official and two unofficial conferences were conducted between the two governments. After the third official conference was held, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, immediately conferred with the British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Australian Minister Richard Casey, Netherlands' Minister Dr. Alexander Loudon and Chungking's Ambassador Wellington Koo. Several days later another such 5-Power consultation was conducted by the Washington government.

Notes Handed In

The impossibility of reaching an understanding was perceived by the Japanese Ambassadors at the 8th official conference on December 5. All the efforts of our government was in vain. So on the afternoon of December 7, (American Time), Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull to deliver a memorandum to the American government. On the other side of the globe in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, summoned the American Ambassador, Joseph Grew, to the Foreign Office on December 8, (Japan Time), and handed him the same Memorandum. Thus, the Japanese-American relations were severed, and at 11:45 a.m., the Imperial Rescript on the Declaration of War against the governments of the United States of America and the British Empire was made public.

The gist of the Memorandum forwarded to the American Secretary of State and the American Ambassador in Tokyo was as follows:

"The Government of Japan, prompted by a genuine desire to come to an amicable understanding with the Government of the United States in order that the two countries by their joint efforts may secure the peace of the Pacific area and thereby contribute toward the realization of world peace, has continued negotiations with the utmost sincerity since April last with the Government of the United States regarding the adjustment and advancement of Japanese-American relations and the stabilization of the Pacific area.

Immutable Policy

"It is the immutable policy of the Japanese Government to insure the stability of East Asia and to promote world peace, and thereby to enable all nations to find each its proper place in the world. Ever since the China Affair broke out, owing to the failure on the part of China to comprehend Japan's true intentions, the Japanese Government has striven for the restoration of peace and it has consistently exerted its best efforts to prevent the extension of warlike disturbances. It was also to that end that in September, 1940, Japan concluded the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy.

"However, both the United States and Great Britain have resorted to every possible measure to assist the Chungking regime so as to obstruct the establishment of a general peace between Japan and China, interfering with Japan's aspiration to realize the ideal of common prosperity in cooperation with these regions. Furthermore, when Japan in accordance with its Protocol with France took measures of joint defence of French Indo-China, both the American and British Governments, wilfully misinterpreted it as a threat to their own possessions, and inducing the Netherlands Government to follow suit, they enforced the assets freezing order, thus severing economic relations with Japan. While manifesting thus an obviously hostile attitude, these countries have strengthened their military preparations perfecting an encirclement of Japan, and have brought about a situation which endangers the very existence of the Empire.

Makes no Progress

"The Japanese Government endeavored strenuously to reach a settlement. But the American Government, adhering steadfastly to its original assertions, failed to display in the slightest degree a spirit of conciliation. The negotiation made no progress. Thereupon, the Japanese Government, with a view to doing its utmost for averting a crisis in Japanese-American relations, submitted on November 20, 1941, still another proposal in order to arrive at an equitable solution of the more essential and urgent questions, which, simplifying its previous proposal, stipulated the following points:

(1) The Governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to dispatch armed forces into any of the regions, excepting French Indo-China, in Southeastern Asia and the Southern Pacific area.

(2) Both Governments shall cooperate with a view to securing the acquisition in the Netherlands East Indies of those goods and commodities of which the two countries are in need.

(3) Both Governments mutually undertake, to restore commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of assets. The Government of the United States shall supply Japan the required quantity of oil.

(4) The Government of the United States undertakes not to resort to measures and actions prejudicial to the endeavors for the restoration of general peace between Japan and China.

(5) The Japanese Government undertakes to withdraw troops now stationed in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area; and it is prepared to remove the Japanese troops in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part upon the conclusion of the present agreement.

"As regards China, the Japanese Government, while expressing its readiness to accept the offer of the President of the United States to act as "introducer" of peace between Japan and China as was previously suggested, asked for an undertaking on the part of the United States to do nothing prejudicial to the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace when the two parties have commenced direct negotiations.

U.S. Rejects Proposal

"The American Government not only rejected the above-mentioned new proposal, but made known its intention to continue its aid to Chiang Kai-shek; and in spite of its suggestion mentioned above, withdrew the offer of the President to act as the so-called "introducer" of peace between Japan and China,

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